The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3146. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important from the Upper Potomac.

The Potomac Crossed at Two Points by the National Troops.

Advance of Massachusetts Troops Towards Leesburgh.

A Cavalry Reconnoissance from Edwards' Ferry.

The Enemy Encountered in Considerable Force.

Repulse of the National Troops, and Death of Col. Baker.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. McClellan's Headquarters at the Centre of the Lines.

Occupation of Annandale by the Cameron Rifles.

Fremont Positively to be Removed.

Price Again Reported to be Retreating.

FIGHTING ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The following telegram from Gen. STONE'S command has been received at headquarters here:

EDWARD'S FERRY, Monday, Oct. 21.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, five companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts crossed the river at Harrison's Island. At daybreak, they had proceeded to within a mile and a half of Leesburgh without meeting the enemy. They still hold on, supported by the remainder of the regiment and part of the Twentieth.

A gallant reconnoissance was made early this morning, by Major MIX, of the Van Allan Cavalry, and Capt. STEWART, Assistant Adjutant-General, from Edward's Ferry towards Leesburgh, with thirty cavalry. They came on the Fourteenth Mississippi Regiment, received their fire at thirty yards, and returned it with their pistols, and fell back in order, bringing in one prisoner. We have possession of the Virginia side of Edward's Ferry.

Additional accounts say that up to 3 o'clock today Gen. STONE had held his own satisfactorily there, though his comparatively small force upon the island are engaged with some 4,000 of the enemy.

A subsequent dispatch, received late this afternoon, says Gen. EVANS (rebel) has four field-pieces and three pieces masked, and about 4,000 men. A prisoner, who was taken, mentions that he has 4,000 rebel troops, and expects reinforcements.

Gen. STONE at that time believed he could occupy Leesburgh to-day, and hold it. The dispatch is dated Edward's Ferry.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT—DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

Gen. STONE crossed the Potomac this morning with one portion of his command at Edward's Ferry, and the other at Harrison's Islands. Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers, and part of Gen. STONE'S command, as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued without much effect until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Col. BAKER. The Union forces engaged were about 1,800, and were attacked by a force supposed to be 5,000 to 10,000. At this juncture Col. BAKER fell at the head of his brigade, while gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict. Immediately before he fell he dispatched Major YOUNG to Gen. STONE to apprise him of the condition of affairs, and Gen. STONE immediately proceeded in person towards the right to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Col. BAKER, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss.

Gen. STONE reports that the left wing retired in good order. He will hold possession of Harrison Island and the approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to Gen. STONE during the night.

The remains of Col. BAKER were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

In connection with the fact that payment has been suspended of debts created in the Department of the West, it is proper to state that the investigating Committee appointed by Congress to inquire into all contracts, and now in session in St. Louis, have in their examination discovered great irregularity and extravagance in the public expenditures.

GEN. FREMONT TO BE SUPERSEDED.

In view of all the circumstances, it is apparent that the Administration will yield to the necessity of completely reorganizing the entire Department to accomplish which Gen. FREMONT will be transferred, or assigned to some other duty. The President and his constitutional advisers are determined that that Department of the service shall be managed with prudence, so far as they have and can exercise the power to control it. While the steps necessary to be taken may affect the standing or position of some few individuals, it is considered better that such changes should be made rather than the great interests at stake should suffer by hesitation or inaction on the part of the Government.

THE RETURN OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

Secretary CAMERON and Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS returned to Washington this forenoon. Gen. CAMERON will report on the condition of the Western Department at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. All arrangements for the Western Division will hereafter be made *viâ* Washington. In addition to the special duty upon which Gen. CAMERON visited the West, he has availed himself of the opportunity to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the localities, the resources of the country, the means of transportation and the necessities of the commanding officers. His business tact and quick perception enabled him, even during the hurried trip he has made, to obtain a comprehensive knowledge of "the situation," and he will make this information useful in the future management of the War Department.

THE LOSS OF THE FAIRFAX.

The heaviest individual sufferer by the loss of the schooner *Fairfax* is Mr. JOHN EVANS, widely known in Brooklyn as a former editor of the Williamsburgh *Times*. Mr. EVANS lately received an appointment in the Treasury Department, and was preparing to keep house here. The furniture, his winter clothing, library, and all his household goods were on board the *Fairfax*. His loss of property is estimated at two thousand dollars, but he also loses a great many articles that no money can replace. If the rebels had any generosity, and knew the patient toil by which Mr. EVANS accumulated the property which has fallen into their hands, they would restore it to him.

CONDITION OF THE POTOMAC.

Although not without hope of a speedy change for the better, the difficulties in the navigation of the Potomac remain in *statu quo*. This morning, early, no less than thirty or forty vessels took advantage of wind and tide, and sailed down the river, past the rebel batteries, which peppered away at them in vain. From their light draft they were enabled to keep over a mile away, and their rapid movements made all shooting at them the merest hap-hazard.

There were but two vessels, that I can hear of, that came by the batteries from below, to-day. These were a couple of oyster schooners—the *Sarah Elizabeth*, and another which got permission from Commander CRAVEN, and ran by at 4 P. M., without any difficulty, although fired at briskly from the rebel batteries.

The *Reliance*, one of the Government gunboats, came up to-day from the flotilla this side of the batteries, and reports that there are no evidences of the chain or any other obstruction. Capt. PORTER, of the *Resolute*, is, however, still of the opinion that there was a chain or some other obstruction that kept him from getting by with his vessel. He says he made three unsuccessful attempts to pass, and only succeeded by getting on a good headway and a full head of steam. He never said that the chain extended across the river, but that whatever the impediment was, it was held up by three boats—one in the channel and one towards each shore—and that the force of his vessel dragged it away or broke it. He says there are men on board his vessel who will swear it was a chain.

The latest story about the way the *Fairfax* was lost on Saturday is that the forward line parted and the aft line had to be cut. Some parties here seem to be very sorry that the Captain of the *Fairfax* did not stay on board his vessel, so as to lose his life as well as his money. It is a wonder that such men don't hire small boats and go down to capture the batteries on their own account.

A REPORTED REBEL RAM.

It is erroneously reported to-day that 500 rebels crossed from their batteries to the Maryland shore between Shipping Point and Evansport, made a reconnoissance, and returned. The fact is, there was only a small party of forty or fifty, and they were hasty in their movements. From reasons which I am not at liberty to give, I think there is not the slightest shadow of a shade of possibility of the rebels effecting a footing on the Maryland side.

THE INACTION OF OUR FLOTILLA.

Great wonder is expressed at the inaction of our large flotilla in the vicinity of the rebel batteries. No one doubts the efficiency of Commander CRAVEN, or his bravery, or the great anxiety of all our naval officers to do their best to rout out these menaces to the navigation of the river. There must be some excellent reasons for the inaction which the Government seems to desire in the premises. There are now no less than seventy-one vessels waiting to come up with Government and other stores. Perhaps we shall have a *coup d'état*, and get them all by at once. Many of the captains of river craft are unwilling to run the risk, and one man who was willing to come up was kept back until his load of oysters rotted.

The tug *Hugh Jenkins*, that was run into the other day, is reported sunk below.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff visited the Navy-yard to-day, and were received with the customary salute of fifteen guns.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is to move his headquarters to-morrow to near the centre of our lines. BARTLETT'S house, near Falls Church, it is said, will be occupied by him for the present. It is a point whence easy communication can be had with the two extremes of our lines.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL SCOUTS.

This morning a half dozen rebel cavalry scouts came down the Leesburgh pike to a point about three miles above Falls Church. Observing our pickets they halted, and after a brief reconnoissance they galloped up the pike. Our pickets along the centre of our line occupy the same position as heretofore. The rebel scouts rafely show themselves, and then but for a moment.

THE CAMERON RIFLES AT ANNANDALE.

This morning the Cameron Rifles, Col. BETJE, moved out to Annandale, on the Little River turnpike, nearly ten miles west of Alexandria, and took possession of the place. Our pickets had been stationed there for two days, and during the time had encountered none of the rebels.

A raw wind prevails to-night, and our troops have an opportunity to taste a disagreeable feature in camp life.

REBEL CAVALRY IN SIGHT.

Major JOHNSON, of the Seventeenth New-York Regiment, who commands the pickets of the regiment on the Leesburgh turnpike beyond Falls Church, reports that rebel cavalry made its appearance to-day within a mile of his outposts.

GEN. MCCALL'S RECONNOISSANCE.

Major-Gen. MCCALL returned from Drainesville to Camp Pierpont to-day, at 1 P. M. All his troops were safe in camp by 3 P. M. The march back was made in three hours, it being but about 12 miles. No rebels were found except to the southward, where four or five hundred were reported at Hampton Station, on the Leesburgh Railroad. The rebel pickets were also found three miles west of Drainesville. Sunday evening, five of KANE'S Wild Cat Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, were on picket duty southward, when 15 rebel cavalry came up and fired on them. They returned the fire, and four out of the fifteen fell from their saddles. Three of the bodies were taken away, but the fourth was secured and proved to be private WATTS, of the "Louisiana Tigers." His shot-gun, loaded with buckshot, sword and equipments were brought in by them. The ball went in at his eye and tore away his head, killing him instantly. We learn that the rebels had started a large force from Centreville to capture MCCALL, and to-night expected to have bagged him.

SUCCESSFUL FORAGING.

Capt. MUMDEE, Adjutant-General for Gen. SMITH'S Division, with a small escort, advanced on the road leading from Lewinsville to within a short distance of Vienna, on a foraging expedition. The result was the bringing off of about 60 loads of hay and 250 bushels of oats. Everything in that section is reported quiet.

LEFT THEIR CANNON BEHIND.

On Saturday when two companies of the Twenty-second New-York Regiment belonging to Gen. KEYES' Brigade, advanced to within a mile of Fairfax Court-house, they ascertained from the inhabitants of the neighborhood that when the rebels retreated, the condition of the roads was such they were compelled to leave six pieces of artillery behind them, which remained there until Sunday, when the rebels in force returned and took them away.

TO BE HUNG IF CAUGHT.

Saturday night a private in the Fourteenth Michigan Regiment, while on picket a mile beyond Barrett's Hill, on the Leesburgh turnpike, received a severe wound in the arm from a rebel. From the description of the latter he is supposed to be a Mr. WILLIAMS, of Alexandria, who was confined for some ten days in a slave-pen in that city, but released by the Government, and who is now acting as a scout. Orders have been issued that in the event of his capture he be hung forthwith.

THE ROAD BEYOND FALLS CHURCH.

The Government construction train advanced out on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, today, a mile and a half beyond Falls Church, finding the road that far in a good condition.

THE STORY ABOUT THE NASHVILLE.

The Government now entirely discredits the story of the sailing of the *Nashville*, and the departure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON.

REVIEW OF GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S BRIGADE.

On Saturday, Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade was reviewed near Hall's House, by Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER. The brigade consists of two New-York, one Michigan and one Pennsylvania regiment. It was a splendid spectacle, and was witnessed by a numerous body of citizens and ladies from New-York, who felt an additional interest in the occasion on account of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S connection with the New-York Twelfth Militia, which served among the three months' volunteers. Besides Gen. PORTER and Staff, Gens. MARTINDALE and MORRELL were also present with their Staffs. The proficiency of the men in field evolutions excited the highest commendations of the visitors present.

ANOTHER GRAND REVIEW.

There was a grand review of infantry this afternoon, on the great field beyond the original camping-ground of the Seventh Regiment, on Meridian Hill. Eight full regiments were on the field—probably seventy-five hundred men in all. It was expected that Gen. MCCLELLAN would be there, but other engagements prevented his attendance, and Gen. CASEY acted for him. The troops were first reviewed in line, and then marched in review before the General, who occupied a commanding position on the south of the field. The troops looked exceedingly well, and were apparently well drilled and efficient. All but one of the regiments had full bands.

THE HEALTH OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. SCOTT is in poor health, being very lethargic.

GENTLEMEN IN UNDRESS UNIFORM.

Those semi-military gentlemen who are in the habit of sporting undress uniforms in New-York would find themselves in trouble in Washington. The Provost-Marshal's patrols have an inconvenient way of asking all such gentry for their passes. When they answer that they "do not belong to the army," the Captain of the Guard tells them that if they don't want to be put in the guard-house, they had better take off that uniform.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The streets of Alexandria begin to assume a more business-like appearance. The rigorous justice of the Provost-Marshal has created confidence among the citizens, many of whom are returning to their homes. Females appear more in public, and the city begins to be almost itself again.

GOVERNORS IN WASHINGTON

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and Gov. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, are both in Washington. During the past Summer the Governors of all the Free States have been in Washington. This has never before occurred.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR BAKER.

The announcement of the death of Colonel and Senator Baker, who was killed at the head of his regiment, caused the President the deepest grief. They were warm personal and political friends, and the sudden termination of Col. BAKER'S brilliant career is among the most terrible of the calamities of the rebellion.

BIDS FOR HAY AND OATS.

The bids for five thousand tons of hay and one hundred thousand bushels of oats, were opened by Major RUCKER, of the Quartermaster's Department, this morning. The prices for hay ranged from $22 per ton up to $45. The proposals for oats were from forty to ninety cents a bushel. The contract was not awarded, the lowest bidders not being present.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER POORE.

Commander C. H. POORE, having asked an inquiry into his conduct while in command of the *Brooklyn*, in respect to the escape of the rebel steamer *Sumter* from the Mississippi River, in June last, a Court of Inquiry upon the case has been ordered, to convene in this city, on Wednesday. The Court consists of Capts. SHUBRICK, STRIBLING and SANDS; Judge-Advocate, GEORGE M. WESTON.

The amount of forage issued by the Government daily for use in Washington and vicinity is 215 tons of grain, 180 tons of hay.

It is stated that THOMPSON BROTHERS, bankers, of New-York, have made arrangements, through their agents here, to dispose of a large amount of treasury notes for the Government.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES.

From information received here, it is believed that the armed steamship or floating battery, now building after the Ericsson plan, will be completed long before the other two are finished, the work upon it being of less magnitude. A large surplus from the sum appropriated by Congress for the purpose remains.

A VIVANDIERE.

I recently met a Lieutenant of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, above the city, accompanied by a person, in appearance a fine looking young boy, uniquely dressed, but who I subsequently learned was Miss VIRGINIA HALL, the *vivandiere* of the regiment. In person Miss HALL is above the medium height. She is a bright blonde, having a clear blue eye, and her light hair cut short like a lad's, and parted on the side. Her nose is slightly *retroussé*, her mouth well formed, and when she converses, even dentists might go mad at the display of so fine a set of teeth. Her uniform consists of a blue Zouave shirt, trimmed with some colored braid, a Zouave jacket of the same color, and similarly ornamented, a tunic skirt, dark pants, Zouave light leather gaiters, extending from the knee down, a liberty cap with a red band, a blue top, a green sash, and hospital steward's chevron. She wears a short sword and small revolver attached to her belt. Decidedly her appearance is prepossessing. Miss HALL is a Bostonian by birth; she received a fine education at one of the academic institutions on the Western Reserve, Ohio, and by her intelligence, fine conversational powers, and pleasing manners, she impresses those who form her acquaintance very favorably. She makes herself generally useful about the hospital, and renders whatever service she can to make the camp more comfortable. The Fire Zouaves take great pride in her, and quickly resent any imputations made against their *vivandiere*.

RIDDLING HOUSES.

A fact which strikes the visitor to the Virginia side with wonder, is finding so many houses in a dilapidated condition. On nearly every road, houses and barns are found stripped of windows, doors and boards, leaving nothing but the framework and roof standing, and the lath and plastering where these exist. This work of devastation has been done by our own troops, to get lumber for floors to their tents, or to make huts to shelter pickets. A day often suffices to turn a neat looking dwelling into a mere skeleton. Vacant houses are the ones thus selected, and they generally belong to rebels; if, however, on the advance of our lines, a fugitive loyal Virginian does not reach his house within a few hours, he may find it valueless as a means of shelter. These outrages, however, were so manifest that our commanding officers station guards about vacant dwellings as soon as their locations are learned after an advance, and by this means much property has been saved from destruction. Mount Olivet Church, a mile north of Ball's Cross Roads, is now a mere shell, every clapboard having been taken off. Hunter's Chapel was commenced upon, but was saved before the work of destruction had proceeded far.

THE HOSPITAL AT FAIRFAX CHAPEL.

Fairfax Chapel, on the Leesburgh Pike, midway between Munson's Hill and Falls Church, however, has been saved, and is now used as the hospital of the New-York Thirty-fifth Volunteers. It is under the charge of Dr. VAN SLYCK. It serves the purpose admirably, and the patients are all doing well. Near the Church, two of our men who recently died are buried, and at the heads of their graves have been placed neatly planed boards, shaped as tomb-stones, stating their names and position. Both belonged to the same company, died the same day, and their tombs have the same inscription. One reads thus:

WILLIAM H. BRADING,
Woodville, N. Y.,
Company K, Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers,
Died Oct. 13, 1861.

The other board was inscribed with the name of R. H. PHILLIPS, of Mansfield, N. Y.

A BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

Col. WM. W. AVERILL, U. S. A., commanding the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, is to command a brigade of cavalry, consisting of his own and BROADHEAD'S regiments. The two will number about 2,500 men.

CHEVAUX DE FRISE.

Since Bull Run, all the fortifications, old and new, about Washington, have been rendered more effective as defensive works, by *chevaux de frise*, which make an approach to the ditches impossible except under exposure to a murderous fire from the garrison while the enemy are endeavoring to pass the obstructions.

MISCHIEVOUS EXAGGERATIONS.

The statement of the Boston *Journal* of the 18th, that letters of credit for £12,000,000 sterling or nearly $60,000,000, have been sent to Europe by Government agents to purchase army woolens, is regarded as another evidence of exaggeration, which sometimes occur and cause mischief. On careful investigation it is found that the sum of $400,000 was sent, and $400,000 more is to be sent in thirty days—in all less than $1,000,000—to secure cloths to be made up in this country to meet the pressing wants of our soldiers in the field, until our own manufacturers can supply the goods now so much needed. It was a wise precaution on the part of the Government officers, whose duty it is to see and know that the wants of the soldiers are provided for. The greatest care was exercised in the selection of agents to execute the order. GEO. P. SMITH, Esq., of Pittsburgh, a gentleman of undoubted character and large experience as a merchant, was requested by the Department to aid Col. THOMAS in selecting and purchasing material, which he does without compensation for services, but solely to assist the Government from the best and most patriotic motives. The policy of the Secretary of War in supporting home manufactures where it is possible to be done without positive injury to the service, has been so frequently exercised in a practicable manner for the benefit of our manufacturers that no question can arise in this case.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The removal of the restrictions on the importation of grain into Portugal will be productive of great benefit to the producing classes of this country, as it indicates the opening a wide market for our breadstuffs. I think that before the close of the year it will be apparent that Europe is more dependent upon the Free States than the Slave States, and that Corn, not Cotton, is the real King

The weather is again quite cold.

Lieut.-Col. TISDALE, of the New-York Anderson Zouaves, has resigned, and accepted an appointment on Gen. PECK'S Staff.

CHAS. HOPKINS, of New-York, has been appointed to a first-class twelve hundred per annum clerkship in the Pension Bureau.

Secretary CAMERON returned this morning from his visit West.

The good disciplinary order of our troops in their recent movements, affords a subject for military ecomium.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price Again Reported to be on the Retreat.

REPORT FROM GEN. SIEGEL'S CAMP.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Monday, Oct. 21.

Major SCOTT, of Gen. SIEGEL'S staff, from Warsaw yesterday, says that definite and satisfactory information had been received at Gen. SIEGEL'S camp, that Gen. PRICE had broken up his camp in Cedar County, (where he arrived last Sunday week, and, where it was said he would stand and give battle,) and continued his retreat towards the Arkansas line.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR LEBANON.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 20.

In the skirmish near Lebanon, on the 13th inst., between two companies of Major WRIGHT'S cavalry and about four hundred rebels, previously reported, the latter lost sixty-two killed, twelve wounded, (four mortally,) and thirty-six taken prisoners. The loss of Major WRIGHT was one.

NATIONAL TROOPS TAKEN PRISONERS.

HUDSON, Mo., Monday, Oct. 21.

A messenger reports that a scouting party from Cameron County, numbering one hundred, have been taken prisoners by some six hundred rebels at McCabell, Caldwell County. Four hundred of the National troops at Cameron were ready to march to their rescue when the train left.

Another party of from four to five hundred rebels were in Carroll County, and had captured seventeen of Col. MORGAN'S men. Col. MORGAN had started in pursuit.

REPORTS ABOUT THE REBEL FORCES.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 21.

Union scouts report the total number of armed rebels in southeast Missouri at 6,000.

A man direct from Gen. PRICE'S army, says that CLAIB JACKSON'S rebel Legislature is in session at Stockton, the country seat of Cedar County, which place MCCULLOCH was approaching with from 6,000 to 12,000 reinforcements for PRICE.

A CONTRADICTION.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 21.

The statement of the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, that Capt. PRINCE, Commandant at Fort Leavenworth, refuses to recognize Gen. FREMONT as his superior officer, is false.

REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Oct. 21.

The *Conservative* newspaper of this city has advices that the town of Humboldt, Kansas, has been totally burned by the Secessionists from the Indian country. It is thought probable that the records of the United States Land-office were destroyed.

Two hundred wagons and a thousand yoke of oxen have been sent to Gen. FREMONT'S command, within the past week from this place.

The steamer *Florence* arrived here this morning from St. Louis, having come through unmolested by the rebels.

There is four feet of water in the river.

RECONNOISSANCE UP THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Oct. 21.

The gunboat *Conestoga* made a reconnoissance up the Tennessee River, as far as the State line. She reports that there was a strong force of rebels near the Tennessee line. She returned here this evening, having seized two barges loaded with flour, destined for a rebel camp. It is reported that the rebels were in strong force at Blandville, on Saturday. It is also reported that Gen. HARDEE'S force is 6,000 strong at Belmont, Mo.

ATTACK ON A NATIONAL STEAMER ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Oct. 21.

The steamer *J. D. Perry*, which arrived here to-night, with 50 wagons and 140 mules, from St. Louis, was attacked by rebels at Portland, and narrowly escaped being captured. Her Captain thinks there must have been 900 rebels at that place.

DESTRUCTION OF A PRINTING OFFICE AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY INDIANA SOLDIERS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sunday, Oct. 20.

Two or three companies of the Forty-third Indiana Regiment, stationed at Camp Vigo, in this city, under command of their Colonel, proceeded quietly this evening to the office of the *Journal and Democrat*, and in a short time demolished everything. They then proceeded to several private houses, and served them in the same manner. The citizens are organizing to proceed to take the camp. There is great excitement.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Oct. 20, *via* BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 21.

Some twenty prisoners who have been waiting here for several days to go to Norfolk by a flag of truce, will return to Baltimore to-night. Neither the General nor the Flag-Officer will allow any communication with the rebels for a number of days at least.

The released rebel prisoners from Fort Lafayette arrived here this morning, and were sent temporarily to the store-ship.

Col. DIMMICK, who has been post Commandant at Old Point for nearly two years, left last night for Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. The garrison paraded on the occasion, and the turn-out was highly flattering to the beloved Colonel.

Major JONES, of Gen. WOOL'S staff, has been appointed Provost Marshal at Old Point.

From the Baltimore American.

The steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. PIERSON, reached here, yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, and among the passengers were three gentlemen with six ladies, who, for some time past, have been living in Richmond and Norfolk, and who reached Old Point under a flag of truce. It had been previously announced that Gen. WOOL had declared that he would permit no more flags of truce, which was true, but now that a flag did arrive, it is presumed that he had acted under orders from the War Department. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when the steamer was observed rounding Sewell's Point, when Gen. WOOL dispatched the steamtug *Yankee* to meet her, but the Confederate boat continued on her course, until she got within the naval lines when one of the Federal gunboats opened fire upon her. About an hour after the *Yankee* left the fellow again approached, but was again fired at for at least an hour, when he finally steamed down towards Norfolk.

Among the passengers was Col. JUSTIN DIMMICK, of the Second Regiment, United States Artillery, who has been at Fortress Monroe for several years, but now goes to command Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

One of the gentlemen who reached Old Point, under a flag of truce, brought a copy of the *Norfolk Day-book*, which is published in a half-sheet, and the only newspaper issue of that ancient borough.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

THE REPORTED OCCUPATION OF GREENSBURG.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 21.

The reported occupation of Greensburg by the rebels is premature. A small number went there and took twenty mules, which had been placed as contraband in care of Gen. WARD. It is reported that Gen. WARD fell back twelve miles from Greenburg to Campbellsville. He dispatched 150 cavalry to reconnoiter, intending that they should return yesterday. They had not returned when our informant left. Gen. WARD has about 3,000 troops.

The advance guard of the rebels at Little Barren on the south side of Green River, is estimated at 3,000. The river is very high, and impassable by fording for several days.

A private dispatch to the *Journal* says GARRARD has not fallen back, as reported.

ZOLLICOFFER has been superseded by LEE.

TROOPS FOR KENTUCKY.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. NEGLEY'S BRIGADE FROM PITTSBURGH—A CORRECTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

Gen. NEGLEY'S Brigade, composed of SIBWELL'S, HAMBRIGHT'S and STAMBAUGH'S regiments, amounting to over three thousand men, and a fine battery of six pieces of artillery, struck tents this afternoon at Camp Wilkins, and embarked on board six steamers, for, it is supposed, Louisville. They are a fine body of men, and as they were principally recruited in this part of the State, we feel proud of them, and feel sure they will give a good account of themselves. Western Pennsylvania has now more than her quota in the field, but she keeps sending, and they are to be found in New-York, Virginia, Missouri, Ohio and Kentucky regiments.

One of the best regiments that left here (I say *one* of the best, for they were all No. 1) was the Sixty-third, commanded by Col. ALEX. HAYS, a graduate of West Point, and who was all through the Mexican war—after which he resigned, and settled here as a civil engineer. It will be heard of when the conflict is at hand.

Your correspondent at Washington is mistaken. GEO. P. SMITH was *not* an iron merchant here. He was brought up to the dry goods business from youth, and a few years ago, having accumulated something handsome, retired with the confidence and respect of the community. A more fit and competent person the Government could not find for just such a commission.

R. M. B.

FROM GEN. BANKS' HEADQUARTERS.

DARNESTOWN, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Gen. BANKS, who paid a visit to Washington on Wednesday evening, to hold a consultation with the military authorities, returned to his headquarters yesterday afternoon.

Capt. BOYD, United States Army, Chief of the Quartermasters' Department of this Division, has been detached, and goes, it is understood, to take charge of the Philadelphia station. Capt. BINGHAM, of the regular army, succeeds him.

JAMES LILLIS, of Lockport, one of the New-York Twenty-eighth Regiment, died here yesterday, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard.

Col. STILES, of the Ninth Regiment New-York Militia, is at present in New-York, with permission to raise a brigade, to be called after the regiment. A full company has recently been added to the regiment, and Lieut. WICKHAM is reported to be at Washington with 115 recruits. This regiment is now in a highly efficient state.

Lieut. WM. R. MURPHY, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been detached from his regiment and promoted to the Subsistence Department of this division.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE SUMTER.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The Bangor *Times* publishes an extract from a letter dated Barbados, Sept. 27, stating that the privateer *Sumter* had been captured to the leeward by the United States steamship *Powhatan*. Letters from well-informed parties in Barbados, however, of Sept. 28, received in this city, make no mention of the report.

DEPARTURE OF THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 21.

The Ellsworth Regiment, numbering 1,060 muskets, left, this afternoon, for Washington. There was a perfect ovation at the departure of this regiment, whose members have won hosts of friends here during their sojourn at this depôt. They are decidedly the finest body of troops ever left this city since the war commenced. Prior to their departure, a handsome regimental banner was presented to the regiment by the wife of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Ellsworth Regiment will arrive in New-York at 10 o'clock, and will disembark at the foot of Fourteenth-street.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer *Young America*, now called the *Shawsheen*, was formally put into commission on Saturday, and left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. She is now at anchor off the Battery, waiting for powder. The following is the official list of her officers:

Acting Lieutenant in Command, E. CALHOUN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, T. G. Woodward; Second Assistant Engineer, H. Sanford; Third Assistants, R. Anderson and M. Smith; Master's Mates, E. H. Henderson and G. W. Barrett.

The United States steamer *Bienville*, which arrived at the yard a few days ago, has been pushed forward very quickly, and is now ready to be put into commission. She will be turned over to the officer appointed to take command at 1 o'clock to-day. The names of her officers will be published to-morrow.

The storeship *Relief*, recently arrived from the West Coast of Africa, will not go out of commission, but will replenish her stock of supplies, and proceed to sea again as soon as possible. She is now alongside of the wharf, taking in stores.

Capt. JOHN C. CASH arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, from Washington, for the purpose of paying the marines at this station. Major RUSSELL is the regular Paymaster, but as he is engaged in Washington, Capt. CASH—an appropriate name for a Paymaster—has been sent in his place.

A few days ago, a disturbance occurred on board the revenue receiving-bark *Kate Stambler*, at anchor off the Navy-yard, and a guard of marines was sent from the Barracks to enforce order, if necessary. Some misunderstanding about pay was the cause of the trouble. The matter has been satisfactorily settled, and the marine guard has returned to the Navy-yard.

The Fort Hatteras prisoners on Governor's Island appear to be more comfortable and contented than they were. Foot-balls have been purchased for them, and a piece of ground staked out, within the limits of which they can take as much recreation as they please. The most perfect *entente cordiale* subsists between the captives and their custodians. When the balls are kicked beyond the boundary by the North Carolinians, the Nationalists, officers as well as men, kick them back again. Some of the Governor's Islanders ask why they cannot be provided with foot-balls.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATIONAL HYMNS; How They are Written, and How They are not Written. A Lyric and National Study for the Times. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON. 1861.

The wants of our people have a somewhat spasmodic development. After sleeping the sleep of the self satisfied for some scores of years, we suddenly awake to some great national deficiency. These dolorous discoveries are the inevitable result of a characteristic restlessness which pines for something it has not and ever desires to achieve something better than it has. In most cases we abase ourselves, deplore our need, and assume a deprecating attitude before the nations. In the matter of a national hymn, however, we pursued a different course. It was proclaimed that Yankee Doodle wouldn't do, and that the Star Spangled Banner was open to serious objections as a national lyric. To supply the want thus suddenly discovered we advertised. Advertising, by the way, is the popular refuge under difficulties. If anything is wanted, from a tan terrier to a wife, propriety at once suggests the expediency of advertising in the nearest newspaper. In this instance a fastidious few thought that advertising involved a degradation to the lyric art. They thought it savored overmuch of the "sealed proposal" style; they suggested that it would be better to let the thing out at once by contract, stating specifications fully, and insisting that each poet who put in a "bid" should accompany it with the names of at least two responsible literary men to guarantee the faithful performance of his contract. To us, however, these objections to the course pursued seemed groundless. Why not advertise for a "Paradise Lost" as well as for a strayed child? If it is allowable to advertise for a wife, why may we not advertise for a hymn? The committee to whom the momentous task of supplying the nation with a lyric was intrusted, inclined to this very sensible way of thinking, and the advertisement was published. Hence this book.

Had the Committee fully foreseen the avalanche they were about to bring upon their heads, doubtlessly each gentleman composing it would have crept stealthily from his post. Twelve hundred poets sent in twelve hundred lyrics. We have only a record of the fortunate ones who achieved a complete copy of verses. It is probable that twelve thousand more betook themselves to their garrets, and for weary weeks angled for a delusive gudgeon of a hymn, that nibbled at their pens, but which they never succeeded in drawing to the surface of the inkstand—never landed on the Committee's table.

But though many came, none were chosen. All of the twelve hundred were rejected. And judging from the songs which are presented in the book before us as the best of the multitude, we incline to think that the award was eminently just. Much as, under ordinary circumstances, we would sympathize with the disappointed poets, our sympathy in this instance lies wholly with the unfortunate Committee who sustained the terrible charge of the Twelve Hundred. In the specimen "bricks" given, one despairing doxologist makes of his sad harp an anvil, and thereon he forges the very fine-hammered steel of woe which he presents as a "national hymn." Then we have hymns that, set to long metre tunes, would do quite well for choral purposes, though they would not very faithfully echo the heart-beat of a nation. We have an ingenious essay or two in verse, and a lyric that is well fitted from its length to become a national one, as a line could be allotted to each individual, while it would require the united power of all to achieve the chorus, but we have nothing at all approaching to what a National Hymn should be.

This exposure is a rather mortifying one. We would gladly have been spared the humiliation of knowing that the country is so barren of inspiration as this failure would teach. In the first place, there was no necessity, to our way of thinking, for encountering such a lyrical defeat, for establishing the precedent of a Bull Run in the ranks of rhyme. It was the result of an incautious advance, of too reckless a challenge. The poet is a timid creature. You have to angle for him as you would for a trout. The fly must be dexterously thrown, neither striking his nose directly nor landing too far from it. Any one at all familiar with the habits of the creature might have known that such a splashing of dollars around him would create a panic from which he would be slow to recover.

Perhaps, again, these present circumstances are not the ones under which our National lyric may be best written. So much of doubt envelops the present of our country, so much of gloom clouds its future, that an appeal to a higher power for help is all that can be expected. Most of the competitors viewed the question in this light, and so poured in nothing but prayers—very good things in their way but difficult to set to music. Had a war song—something to stir the blood of the marching National legions been demanded—it would probably have been furnished; but any effort of this kind the Committee carefully excluded. The hymn was to be "purely patriotic, adapted to the whole country—not a war song, or only appropriate to the present moment." The propriety of choosing the "present moment" to demand such an effort may well be questioned.

To produce a hymn that should fit the whole country when it is dangling in halves, would more than puzzle the proverbial ingenuity of the poet. So, after all, we incline to think that the fault lies rather with those who demanded an impossibility than with the poets, and that we did wrong in the first instance in attributing the failure to a lack of poetical inspiration.

Perhaps, in this connection, we may inquire whether it is possible for any twelve gentlemen—however respectable they may be—to decide upon a hymn that shall be the national one. They might choose one, but very likely the people would refuse to sing it. And, on the other hand, they would be very likely to reject one that popular acclaim might at once adopt. Mr. WHITE naively tells us that had the Committee been deciding on a national hymn for England, and had "God Save the King" been presented, it would have been instantly rejected. It is not at all clear to us that even under these circumstances the people would not have picked the melody up and accorded it the preëminence in their hearts it occupies at present. After this confession may we not set it down as an established fact that a National Hymn is neither to be written nor to be judged by rule; and that some day we shall have one, though the author may first find that he has written it from the mouths of the people, and not by the award of the same guerdon which is bestowed upon the churner of the best butter, the maker of the best cheese.

Of the lyric study which Mr. WHITE presents in his little book we shall speak but briefly. It would be unfair to judge a man, fresh from the labors of such a Committee, with twelve hundred confused songs ringing in his ears, with the same severity that might be properly exercised under more favorable auspices. But we can hardly pardon Mr. WHITE, even under these extenuating circumstances, for having written of music: "It does not refine, it does not elevate, it does not strengthen." Very fortunately he does away with any evil effects that so unscrupulous a statement might produce, in his next paragraph: "Only a few months ago," he writes, "the Poles, charged and fired upon by the Russian troops, as they assembled to prevent a petition in Warsaw, fell upon their knees, and sung their national hymn, thus fortifying themselves to endure an attack which they were powerless to repel." That which fortifies generally strengthens, and endurance under favorable circumstances becomes resistance. The Poles entered a sublime protest against a tyranny which they felt it was vain for them to attempt to resist, and we are told they were nerved to this heroism by the inspiration of their national hymn. In this instance it would seem that music refined, elevated and strengthened. We are very glad, indeed, that our author thus, of his own free will, by a tangible fact, redeems music from the sad injustice he does it in stating a wild and insupportable theory.

We should take issue with Mr. WHITE upon some other points, but the fact of his having survived, in even a comparatively sound state of mind, the labor to which he in common with other members of the Committee was doomed, in reading twelve hundred poems, of which we have here specimens of the best and worst, entitles him to immunity, and we accordingly take leave of him, wishing, meanwhile, for his book, for the sake of the author and the publisher, a favorable reception at the hands of the public, and an extensive sale.

SERMONS PREACHED IN HARVARD COLLEGE. By JAMES WALKER, D. D. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

A volume of sermons is not the book at which the general reader first grasps when an hour of leisure intervenes in his plodding toil, and he desires for the moment to unbend the bow of life, and luxuriate in some sprightly recreation. Sermons heard and sermons read appeal to us under very different circumstances. We read unmoved the same discourse, which, if heard, would stir the soul to its inner depths. This only proves that the ear is the readiest avenue to the soul, and that the preacher who undertakes another approach labors under a decided disadvantage. The dull printed page cannot convey the flashes of inspiration and conviction that fall from the pulpit; the type cannot glow and quicken like the earnest eye, the charm of eloquence fades from the printed words and we at once awake to a sad appreciation of the vast difference between spoken and written logic. Dr. WALKER, the author of the volume before us, is known as one of our most impressive pulpit orators. Less than many others of his profession does he suffer from the publication of his sermons. Their interest does not turn upon rhetoric alone; unlike the productions of many whose names are more prominent in the public mouth, their effectiveness does not depend principally upon trick of voice and gesture. Dr. WALKER is a deep and earnest thinker, and appeals to the intellect as well as to the ear. His words lodge and remain after the tones of the voice that uttered them have faded away. His sermons are especially commendable for their practicality. They touch the plane of every-day life, instead of reaching vaguely after an indefinite something that very few of the multitude can comprehend; and accordingly, we venture to predict that they will be read with an interest which printed sermons do not always command, while they will wield, from the forcible logic which enters into their structure, an influence which printed sermons are seldom destined to attain.

LADY MAUD, THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHACE; OR, EARL GOWER; OR, THE SECRET MARRIAGE. By PIERCE EAGAN. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BRO.

We cannot imagine why Mr. EAGAN did not continue the aliases of his story to infinity. The title might have been made much longer and more optional. To *Lady Maud, the Wonder of Kingswood Chace; or, Earl Gower; or, The Secret Marriage* he might have added, or the Phantom and the Heir; or, the Doom of the House of Kingswood; or, the Mystery and the Forest; or, the Power of Love in a Silver Horn, or any other thing sonorous and suggestive. But Mr. EAGAN, in his baptismal paroxysm, thought proper to stop short this side of infinity, and for this let us be properly thankful, without puzzling to determine why he did not go on. The author of *Lady Maud* stands forth as the representative of melodramatic literature,—on his shoulders the mantle of Mrs. RADCLIFFE has fallen and seems determined to rest. The scenes of his stories are always laid in haunted castles, in tangled copses, or among ruins; his heroes and heroines are always discovered by their resemblance to ghostly portraits hanging in old halls, they rustle among dusty drapery, and remember scraps of feudal ballads that old nurses crooned over their cradles. But Mr. EAGAN is always just, if not generous. Rightful heirs come by their own; true lovers are rewarded with a greater guerdon than virtue in real life ever asks or expects; false lovers are visited with a vengeance that would singularly confuse society if our courts should choose to emulate Mr. EAGAN. Faithful to the true instincts of the novelist, Mr. EAGAN couples deformity and depravity together; ugliness and sin are in his estimation inseperable companions. He would undoubtedly pronounce it as an axiom that he who squints will steal. But, after all, these peculiarities of our novelist can do no lasting harm. His youthful readers will very soon find that obliquity of vision is not always accompanied by obliquity of morals, and that a man with a crooked spine can walk quite as erectly in Virtue's path as any one else. And while they shake their little fists at imaginary villains who never comb their hair and seldom change their linen, they themselves will be very apt to scrupulously attend to these little obligations of civilization, for morality's as well as for cleanliness' sake.

EIGHTY YEARS' PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES; Showing the Various Channels of Industry and Education through which the People of the United States have arisen from a British Colony to their present National Importance. Illustrated with over Two Hundred Engravings. New-York: No. 51 John-st. Worcester: L. STEBBINS. 2 vols., 8vo.

If at all inclined to doubt that a great deal of useful information may be bound up in a comparatively small compass by a judicious compiler, in the two very handsome volumes before us we should find sufficient logic to make us devout believers. The writers have ranged through the wide fields of agriculture, commerce and trade; very little that develops the material prosperity of a country, and marks its growth, has escaped their industrious research. Undoubtedly, minute criticism might detect slight errors, but in a work of so comprehensive a character, strict accuracy would seem almost unattainable. The statistics given are full and clearly arranged, the grouping of the subjects, and the evident method which the authors have observed in the accomplishment of their not inconsiderable task, are worthy of all praise. The work is one which we particularly need, as it is a lamentable fact that few people are so deficient in general knowledge of facts relative to growth and development of their native country as ours. The Englishman generally has an arsenal of statistics at his fingers' ends; he can tell you when the first shaft was sunk in the first mine; when the first loom was erected in Manchester. The panoply of facts in which he is arrayed makes him rather a ponderous and far from sprightly companion at times; but then he always proves formidable as an adversary. Germans, too, have nearly everything by rote that relates to their own country. Frenchmen are quick to learn, but they have not very retentive memories generally, and are very apt to forget all, and more, than they once knew. It may be urged in extenuation of our national delinquency, as regards a knowledge of our own country, that our country grows too fast for our memories to keep pace with it, and that a Yankee can arrive by guessing at what others, less favored in this respect, can only reach by delving in authorities; but on the whole it is better to trust to actual knowledge of facts, and under any circumstances such books as these are good things to have in the library.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Mail Arrangements—The Pacific Telegraph—The Annual Fair—Snow on the Mountains—A Good Fruit Year, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1861.

Since Saturday our mail matter from the States has arrived as usual, but for ten days or a fortnight previously it was in abeyance somewhere, supposed in Missouri. It is to be hoped that the fortunes of war will deal tenderly with the overland mail and telegraph, so that communication and travel between the two oceans will not be altogether subject to the caprices of the Seceshers. In view of the existing troubles in the State of Missouri, the sentiment here grows more in favor of the permanent transmission of the overland mail *vid* Davenport, Iowa City and Council Bluffs, or Omaha City, and some agitative public measure may yet be taken on the question. At all events, if the mail be subject to constant interruptions the coming Winter, it cannot fail to so impair confidence as to seriously damage the interests of business men, and through them the community in general. Subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals in general will inevitably decrease. Much, however, is expected from current and future action of the Federal authorities and troops in Missouri; and if they succeed in reducing the rebellious portion of the inhabitants of that State to the necessity of deporting themselves after the fashion of loyal citizens, forebodings about the mail can be fairly dispensed with.

About thirty wagons, laden with insulators and wire for the telegraph west of this city, arrived here last Saturday, and, as most of the poles are already up, the prospect is good for speedy communication between this city and San Francisco at an early date.

The pony is extending his time for travel, becoming gradually later in his hour of arrival here. He has been accustomed to scout into our city from the East in the forenoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays, but of late the afternoon has been well advanced before his arrival, and lastly he has come at midnight or the next morning. As the unpropitious weather advances it is to be expected that a longer time will be necessary for the trip.

The annual Fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society opens this afternoon in the Deseret Store, and is to continue open to-morrow and Saturday. The next day, Sunday, commences the Mormon semi-annual Conference, which will most likely include Monday as well. These Conferences, opening on the 6th of April and October respectively, are almost invariably accompanied by the "early and latter rains," and therefore ought to thrive and be productive.

Last night, snow on the mountains and rain in the valley commenced, continuing without intermission until the middle of this day, when the skies cleared and nature smiled again. Down to the very bases of the mountains, however, the white mantle was spread though it is now rapidly disappearing, and first from the bases. I said it rained in the valley; perhaps that was true, strictly speaking, but many of the large drops were the next thing to snow, and if there had been any giants in these days and valleys, they doubtless would have reported snow in their line of vision. Perhaps the ardent "brethren and sisters," now on their way from the uttermost parts of the territory to keep the "Feast of Tabernacles," would find their zeal sensibly cooled by the storm of sleet.

The theatre, the most imposing building in the city, is going up rapidly. The determination to build it of stone appears to have given way, for at twice the height of a man from the earth, the inevitable "doby" appeared, and course after course is being laid with considerable celerity. The building will doubtless be inclosed this Fall, and probably "New-Year's" will witness its dedication to dramatic purposes. Salt Lake will then have a theatre which would not be crowded in many eastern cities, unless stars of considerable magnitude were shining within.

The present appears to be an excellent fruit year in this city. Peaches are the staple fruit, but apples and plums are coming on. Pears are very few. Apricots, of course, are now past and gone. Last year perhaps not a single peach was grown in this city. This year they are almost a drug. Heretofore they have sold at $4 to $6 per bushel; now the common price is $2 to $2 50, or a bushel of wheat for a bushel of common peaches. Appies are much dearer, and few sold, except by the dozen, at 50 cents to $1, and 10 cents for a single one. Grapes, 50 cents per pound. Almost the only grape is the Los Angelos grape. It requires to be buried in the Winter, but is otherwise well adapted to the place. It bears well; the bunches perhaps a pound weight, and good eating by the middle of September, though not fully ripe till a month later.

A new Governor has been talked of for some time, for this Territory, but I believe no such person has yet appeared in this vicinity. As far as I can see, the reappointment of the late incumbent, Mr. CUMMING, would meet the views of Jews and Gentiles here perhaps as completely as could be done by selecting any other name. That burly old gentleman somehow had the knack of getting decently along with both the contending elements of this community, though I believe neither could drive him an inch further than he was inclined to budge.

The following document will show the sentiments of our present acting Governor, in relation to the late execution in this city:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Sept. 17, 1861.

A petition has been handed me, bearing the signature of CATHARINE COCKCROFT, and forty-nine others, praying the Executive clemency in the case of WILLIAM COCKCROFT, convicted before the Probate Court of Great Salt County, on the 12th inst., of the crime of murder in the first degree, and now under sentence of death for that offence.

The petitioners represent that "during the investigation of the case referred to, the wife of the prisoner was forbidden to testify, although being the only eye-witness to all the circumstances connected with the alleged murder," and that, in their opinion, "had she been permitted to testify, the verdict could not possibly, according to law, have extended beyond manslaughter, or murder in the second degree."

It is an established principle in law, that the husband and wife are one person; that the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during marriage, or at least is incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband, and therefore that they are not allowed to be evidence for or against each other; partly, because it is impossible that their testimony should be unbiased, but principally because of the union of person; and therefore, if they were admitted to be witnesses for each other, it would involve the contradiction of a sound maxim of law, that "no one is allowed to be a witness in his own cause;" if against each other, the equally important maxim would be contradicted, that "no one is bound to accuse himself."

It was unquestionably the duty of the Court before whom the case under consideration was tried, to exclude the testimony of the wife of the accused, upon the principle above referred to; and as the Executive must necessarily depend upon the records of the Court for his knowledge in the premises, he finds it impossible to arrive at a conclusion corresponding with that of the petitioners.

However gratifying it would be to the Executive to interpose the power vested in him by law to save the life of a fellow-being, he considers that it would be a most unwarrantable exercise of that power to allow the natural emotions of sympathy for the aged prisoner and his suffering family to interfere with the demands of justice and the vindication of law.

The prayer of the petitioners cannot therefore be granted. FRANK FULLER, Acting Governer of Utah Territory.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to have it in our power to state, on reliable authority, that the great Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast will, no unforeseen accident preventing, *be completed by the 10th of November*, on which day, it is thought, dispatches will be telegraphed through from ocean to ocean—from New-York to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to New-York.

During the last month, the work on the line has been prosecuted with unusual vigor, operations on the Pacific division being stimulated by the eagerness of the Californians to obtain war news in the shortest possible time.

Under the stimulus of this thirst for news, the Pacific division has been nearly completed to Great Salt Lake City, while the Eastern division has been pushed to Pacific Springs, only 250 miles this side of that city.

The work at both ends is being energetically prosecuted, and the gap, it is confidently hoped, will be closed by the 10th of next month, and the entire line completed. We shall then have a line of telegraph stretching from San Francisco eastward and northward to St. Johns, in New-Brunswick, a distance of 5,000 miles, the longest line in the world.

It was apprehended, several years ago, when this enterprise was first discussed, that the Indians would tear down the wires stretched across the Plains and over the mountains, and that a successful line of telegraph from the Missouri to the Pacific would be an impossibility, until all the savage tribes on the Plains should be extirpated.

But, thus far, these predictions have not been realized. The Indians have not molested the wires, and, it is believed, they will not. There is a force stationed all along the line, at intervals of five or six miles, to repair any temporary damage that may be caused by storms, and it is thought the line will work with nearly as much regularity as those in other parts of the country.—*St. Louis Evening News, Oct. 18.*

FROM BALTIMORE.

Progress of Preparations at Fortress Monroe for the Great Expedition—Rebel Version of the Fight at Harper's Ferry—A Secessionist Rearrested.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

Many officers of the navy are now visiting this city on short furloughs from Fortress Monroe, from whom the following facts are gleaned in relation to the naval and military movements at Old Point and Hampton Roads:

No movements have yet been made indicating the destination of the immense fleet concentrating at the latter point, but that more than one blow is to be struck is positively certain, and such blows as will shake the foundations of the so-called Southern Confederacy to its very centre.

On Thursday morning thirty-one steam vessels of various sizes were lying at Hampton Roads, nearly all of which were large class side-wheel steamers, among which prevailed the utmost activity. Naval and military stores in large amounts were being received on board, and every preparation going on conducive to the comfort and necessities of the large body of troops intended to be transported in them; and the character and importance of the outfittings would unmistakably indicate that wherever destined a permanent stand was to be made. Clothing and blankets, both naval and military, enter largely into the stores being received.

The ship *Great Republic* was towed into the Roads on Thursday, by the steamer *Vanderbilt*, from New-York, bringing five hundred horses, for the use of the army, and one hundred teamsters. The *Vanderbilt* immediately sailed up the Chesapeake to Annapolis Roads, where she is now awaiting the shipment of troops. The steamship *Ben Deford* is also lying at the same place, and will be ready to leave by Sunday noon. Three other large steamers also left Hampton Roads for Annapolis, to convey troops to the former place. The naval officers will return to-night and to-morrow, and everything indicates that at least one expedition will sail from the Roads early next week.

From the arrival of the steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. CANNON, from Old Point, this morning, I learn that the United States steamer *Wabash* arrived at Hampton Roads at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing with her six gunboats.

Heavy freights of provisions and clothing continue to be carried down to Old Point by the daily line of Government boats from this port. Twenty-five hundred dollars in gold has been stolen from a storekeeper at Newport's News, and all efforts to discover the depredator had been unavailing, although several sailors and soldiers had been suspected and searched.

The following is the secession version of the late engagement at Harper's Ferry, as published in yesterday's Baltimore *Republican*:

"If you read the papers you will find one of those brilliant victories of the Federal army stated to have taken place at Harper's Ferry. A bigger lie never was told. I will give you the facts of the fight. Yesterday morning seven companies of Federal troops, three of them belonging to the Third Wisconsin Regiment, and four to the Massachusetts Regiment, went over the river to Halltown, to take 122,000 bushels of wheat, that was in a mill there at Bolivar.

On the top of the hill nine men had an old cannon which they fired on the seven companies, and for a long time held them in check, when, being reinforced by thirty more men, making thirty-nine, they fought there for six hours, and then fell back two miles. The Federals followed, until suddenly a regiment of Virginians came in sight, drawn up in line of battle. So soon as the Federals saw these, they ran as fast as they could, some of them throwing away their knapsacks, and not stopping until they got to Sandy Hook. The Virginians followed, but were unable, as the retreating enemy had a big start, to overtake them. Four of the Wisconsin men were killed, and eight or ten of the Massachusetts men wounded.

The killed and wounded were brought here (to Frederick) this morning. Now, I assure you, this is the truth of the whole matter. The Wisconsin boys complain of the Massachusetts men for running first, who themselves were charged in turn with cowardice. Col. GEARY had command of the Federals, and was wounded in the calf of the leg.

What do men think of this as a glorious Federal victory? I forgot to state that none of the Virginians were killed. This, I assure you, is so, although it looks hard to believe, in face of what is put in print. The Confederates have entire possession of the Ferry now, and will hold it as long as they please.

Yours, X."

The United States gunboat *Spinola*, recently launched in this city, is now receiving on board her machinery, and will soon be ready to make a trial trip.

On Thursday evening, Hon. THOMAS J. MCKAIGE, State Senator, of Alleghany Co., this State, was rearrested at the Eutaw House, in this city, and immediately conveyed to Fort McHenry, for violating his parole of honor, in leaving the State of Ohio, whither he was sent by Government on his first arrest, just previous to the assembling of the Maryland Legislature. His plea is that he had obtained a furlough from Gen. KELLEY to visit New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The case is to be investigated.

ARGUS.

The Rebel Leaders in England.

Editorial Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1861.

On the 7th of May, 1860, a little more than a year ago, JEFFERSON DAVIS made a speech in the Senate of the United States, in reply to Judge DOUGLAS, which abounds in patriotic texts. At this time, when his great object, apart from his chief purpose of destroying the Union, is to secure and cement such an understanding between Great Britain and the so-called Southern Confederacy as will enable him to annihilate the Federal Government, a portion of this reply may be recalled with wholesome effect. Speaking of Great Britain, he said:

"This English teaching, this English philanthropy, is to us what the wooden horse was at the siege of Troy. It has its concealed evil; it is, I believe, the separation of these States; the ruin of the navigating and manufacturing States, who are their rivals; not the Southern States who contribute to their wealth and prosperity. Yet, strange as it may seem, there only do the seeds they scatter take root. British interference finds no footing, receives no welcome among us of the South; we turn with loathing and disgust from their mock philanthropy."

It would be well for the two emissaries of JEFFERSON DAVIS, when they reach the British shores, to be reminded of these opinions of the so-called President of the Southern Confederacy. They go to Europe a twain of beggars, asking alms from nations that have oracularly derided and denounced their peculiar institution; from statesmen who, while admitting that Southern cotton was essential to British prosperity, have never failed, in former days, to speak of the South in language of abhorrence and scorn; and, above all, from a people who have regarded, with undissembled dislike, the whole structure of Southern society. Excepting MASON, and one or two other inflated demagogues, there is not a Southern leader now in arms against the Government that has not met these British taunts with corresponding hatred. No man has gone further, as I have shown, than DAVIS himself, unless it be WISE, TOOMBS, little BENJAMIN, ALBERT GALLATIN BROWN, and the venerable and venomous SLIDELL. I could fill pages with extracts from the utterances of these men, that would prove to be no less savory than the *morceau* I have borrowed from JEFFERSON DAVIS. It would be a delightful task for our great historian, MOTLEY, to contrast the philippics against the peculiar institution of the Southern Confederacy, that have fallen from the lips of British statesmen for thirty years past, with the torrents of abuse that have been successively showered upon Great Britain by the Pro-Slavery chiefs on this side of the Atlantic.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1407, 1413 1417, 1419, 1421, 1001, 1009, 1337, 839, 1365, 1267, 111, 109, 301, 64, 1427, 1429, 1433, 1435, 1439, 1441. *Part II.*—Nos. 624, 1210, 1234, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1264, 1268, 1270, 1274, 1276, 928, 1074, 1280. 1282, 1286, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 470½, 475, 476, 477, 81, 315, 397, 401, 480, 481, 482, 483, 485, 486, 487, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2137, 863, 2389, 1043, 2277, 2269, 1989, 1871, 2465, 2409, 2411. 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 814, 1952, 2178, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2472, 2474, 2476.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

The October Term of this Court was opened yesterday, with a large attendance of jurors, members of the bar and spectators.

The panel of petit jurors was called, and twenty-eight jurors being in attendance, the Judge ordered twenty-four more to be summoned for next Monday.

District-Attorney Smith said the case of Nathaniel Gordon, of the slaver *Erie*, had been set down for to-day, and he was ready. Judge Dean, who appeared for defence, said he was himself ready, but Mr. Joachimsen, who tried the case before, had written him that he could not be present till Wednesday. Judge NELSON ordered the trial to proceed to-day.

Mr. Spencer, counsel for Riley, indicted for murdering one of the crew of the ship *Marathon*, by throwing him off the yard-arm, applied for a postponement, his witnesses having some of them been in New-Orleans, from which place he learned they had straggled North as far as Philadelphia, while the ship herself was now on her way from Liverpool to this port. The case was postponed to a day to be agreed upon.

District-Attorney Smith said that the case of Baker and others, the privateers of the *Savannah*, was set down for Wednesday, but the case of Gordon would probably occupy more than one day. Judge NELSON ordered this case to come on as soon as Gordon's case was finished.

Judge NELSON stated that he should make no disposal of the civil calendar until criminal cases had been disposed of; that he should be here if the business was such as to occupy him till the 20th of November, and should probably be able to take up the appeal calendar towards the latter part of the Circuit. Some of the Bar represented to the Judge that there were many vessels and their cargoes in custody awaiting the decision of appeals taken in their cases, and he finally set the appeal calendar down for two weeks from that day.

A Grand Jury was ordered to be summoned for Oct. 4, and after some other unimportant business, the Court adjourned.

Further Adjourned—Extra Panel of Grand Jurors Ordered.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

This Court was again convened, but no business being ready, adjourned to Monday next. An extra panel of thirty-five Grand Jurors was ordered.

Mr. Sharp Victorious—Verdict for $49,502 78 against the City.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action, which was on trial during the greater part of last week, now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $49,502 78. The Court also made an allowance to the plaintiff for $1,250. It will be remembered, from the numerous statements of this case, that the action was to recover damages for an alleged false representation, on the part of the defendant's agent, respecting the Wall-street Ferry, of which plaintiff was lessee.

The defendants are allowed sixty days in which to make a case for appeal.

The Separate Estate of Married Women—What is a Benefit.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Gould.

Owen and Bellows vs. *Jane F. Cowley and Samuel B. Cowley, her husband.* In this case, the defendant, Jane F. Cowley, was in the shipchandlery business in this City, upon her own account; she was also the owner of certain real estate in her own right. The other defendant, S. B. Cowley, acted as the agent of his wife, in conducting the business, and, as alleged by the defence, under a special contract made with his wife, by which he agreed to pay for the services of counsel; he employed the plaintiffs, who are lawyers, to bring certain suits, upon account of the business.

In that litigation, the plaintiffs became entitled to compensation for their services, and brought this action against the wife's separate estate, to recover their fees, disbursements, &c. The defence interposed was that the agent, under the contract above referred to, had assumed all the expenses incurred in such suits, and that the separate estate was not chargeable therewith. The case was referred to Ex-Judge Mitchell, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiffs, the Referee holding that the services were rendered for and on behalf of the separate estate, and that the estate was accordingly chargeable therewith. The Referee excluded the testimony of the husband, ruling that it could not properly be offered on behalf of the wife.

The case was appealed to this Court, counsel for the defence insisting that the debt was the husband's, and that his wife could not at the time he assumed the conduct of the business in her name, give him any power of attorney, thus authorizing him, which would not make the business for all the purposes of the suits in question his own, and make all debts and contracts arising therefrom the husband's debts and contracts. Counsel also contended that the husband should have been allowed to testify in the case.

The following is the opinion of the Court on the appeal:

INGRAHAM, J.—I cannot concur in the opinion that all the charges allowed by the referee were properly chargeable on the separate estate of Mrs. Cowley. The decision in Yale *vs.* Dederer, (22 N. Y. Rep. 450,) holds that the intention to charge the separate estate must be stated in the contract itself, or the consideration must be one going to the direct benefit of the estate. I am not disposed to extend the rule any further than the Court of Appeals have laid it down. Applying this rule to the present case, I am at a loss to see how bringing an action for a married woman, which fails, presents a consideration going to the direct benefit of the estate. I suppose the Court intended that where the intent to charge the separate estate was not stated in the contract, it might be inferred from a direct benefit to the separate estate. No such inference can be drawn, where no benefit, but an injury, results from the service. If there had been but one action, and the married woman had been defeated, with a large bill of costs charged against her, would it in any way be inferred that her separate estate had been benefitted by the services rendered?

I forbear commenting upon the fact the employment was by the husband, and the doubt which might arise whether, even though his agency in the business was admitted, he had any right to bind the separate estate of the wife without her knowledge and express assent. She could not charge her real estate except by her acknowledged deed, and yet in this case the husband, without proof of her knowledge or assent, is allowed to make such a charge, which binds the real and personal estate.

Without, however, expressing any opinion now on this point, I am clearly of the opinion that the defendant is not liable for all the services included in this judgment, and think the report should be set aside, and the case referred back to the Referee.

The present evidence should stand in the case, and either party be allowed to procure further testimony.

Justice GOULD concurred in the above opinion.

Presiding Justice CLERKE rendered a dissenting opinion, holding that the Referee had arrived at correct conclusions, and that the husband's testimony was properly excluded.

In the course of the opinion, the Presiding Justice remarks, "whoever undertakes, with my consent, to establish my legal rights, undertakes a service for my benefit, and the want of success in the undertaking, unless it was expressly agreed that compensation depended upon success, would be no excuse for me in refusing compensation. I do not see why such an excuse should be more available in the instance of a married woman than in that of any other person. The term benefit has the same signification in both instances. The faithful and skillful endeavor to serve any one, although not productive of actual profit, is in itself a benefit."

D. & J. McMahon for appellants; Owen & Bellows for respondents.

Decisions in Cases Reported—Car Licenses—Voluntary Payment of Assessments.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Oct. 8. The plaintiffs seek to recover $50 license fee of the defendants. The defendants demurred to the complaint as stating no cause of action. The Court now gave judgment for the plaintiffs on the demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer within twenty days. The opinion of the Court will be given as soon as it can be obtained.

William Forrest et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action to recover back assessments paid by the plaintiffs without adjudication. The Court now holds that as the assessments were voluntarily paid, without the usual adjudication, the plaintiffs cannot sustain their action. The assessments in question were declared void, after the plaintiffs had made payment.

Central Park Extension.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Court now allowed a number of bills for services, &c., in the matter of the extension of Central Park, amounting in all to $10,459 68.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Julia Boland, 19 years, native of Ireland, pleaded guilty to defrauding the disbursers of the patriotic fund for the relief of the families of volunteers, out of $24 50, by representing that she had a husband in the army. Sentenced to the City Prison for seven days.

Mary Carr, an aged Irishwoman, also pleaded guilty to practicing a similar deception, by which she obtained $2 per month in consideration of her having a son in the army. Sentenced to the City Prison for one day.

Philip Sattar, 20 years, native of Belgium, was tried and convicted of stealing 50 yards of silk vestings, valued at $200, from the store of Isaac Barr. Remanded for sentence.

Charles H. Richardson, convicted on Thursday last of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mowbry vs. *Lawrence et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Battershall vs. *Davis et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Neill vs. *Wuert*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Loring vs. *U. S. V. G. P. Co.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Taylor et al. vs. *Glenny et al.*—Judgment overruling demurrer as to Mrs. Glenny, and allowed as to George Glenny, with leave to Mrs. Glenny to answer within 20 days. Costs to plaintiff as to Mrs. Glenny to abide event, without cost to George Glenny.

Waters vs. *Clarke.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer. Defendant may answer within ten days on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 21, 1861.

$2,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	75 Pat. Mi. St'p Co.
1,000	U.S. 6s, '81 ... Cou	94½	10 do
1,000	U. S. 5's, '71 Cou	84½	165 do
1,000	U.S. 5s, '74, Cou.	84½	200 N. Y. Cen. R.
	Mass. 6 % c. 2 yr.	96½	600 do
	Ohio State 6s '60.	90	350 Erie Railway
	do	90½	300 do
	Ill. Cou. bds. 1862	82½	25 do
	Ill. Cou. bds. 1870	83	50 do
	Ill. Cou. bds. 1877	83	100 do
	Ill. Cou. bds. 1879	83	24 Erie R. preferred
	Penn. St. 6s, '90 .	43¼	9 do
	do ...	43	350 Harlem Railroad
1,000	Virginia State 6s.	46	100 Harlem R. p'd stg
1,000	N. O. State 6s....	59½	100 do
4,000	Mo. State 6s.....	44¼	50 Mich. Central R.
17,000	do	44	463 M. S. & N. Ind. R.
5,000	do s10	44	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.
10,000	do	44¼	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.
4,000	Mo. 6s Is. to H. & St. Jo. R.	47½	6 Gal. & Chicago R.
1,000	Mo. 6s St. Bonds	39	150 do
1,000	Cal. State 7s	81½	50 do
5,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	85½	970 Clev. & Tol. R.
5,000	Had. Riv. R. 2d M.	98½	300 do
5,000

market left off quiet—New-York Central 119@119½, Erie, 21½@21¾; Toledo, 35½@36; Rock Island, 50½@50¾; Michigan Guaranteed, 37½; Michigan Southern, about 18@18½ ₩ cent. The sellers of Missouris continue to offer the stock at 43½ ₩ cent.

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows: Receipts, $4,081,030, including $4,506,259 for Treasury Notes, and $27,000 for Customs: payments, $2,310,645, including redeemed 6 per cent. Notes; balance, this afternoon, $6,403,035.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.	
	Oct. 19.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 12.
Bk. of New-York.	5,525,323	5,592,477	1,845,737	1,774,867
Manhattan Co.	5,477,619	5,530,170	1,761,061	1,707,322
Merchants' Bank.	5,502,313	6,024,153	1,828,504	1,976,746
Mechanics' Bank.	4,705,404	4,835,101	933,441	1,039,624
Union Bank.	2,982,387	3,046,031	618,890	589,426
Bank of America.	6,838,156	7,074,189	3,542,726	3,685,692
Phenix Bank.	4,503,326	4,746,606	1,024,310	1,019,559
City Bank.	2,690,990	2,790,275	839,013	697,125
Tradesmen's Bank.	2,126,885	2,201,383	343,353	305,191
Fulton Bank.	1,621,892	1,707,326	735,642	946,717
Chemical Bank.	1,827,844	1,870,149	2,986,474	3,140,745
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,389,417	2,437,302	526,640	502,236
National Bank.	2,662,563	2,796,911	698,339	865,761
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	2055,403	2,115,004	311,458	353,790
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,197,035	1,246,638	285,826	292,883
Greenwich Bank.	647,534	650,084	166,698	303,607
Leather Man. Bk.	1,973,217	2,033,237	485,068	448,090
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,330,956	1,374,829	442,747	418,314
Bk. St. New-York	4,449,518	4,603,746	1,018,664	974,159
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,263,796	9,672,867	3,630,605	3,424,348
Bk. of Commerce.	17,276,358	17,917,338	4,402,742	3,946,859
Broadway Bank.	3,383,588	3,459,928	914,827	808,223
Ocean Bank.	2,368,747	2,429,595	404,865	403,962
Mercantile Bank.	2,971,482	2,991,390	731,664	713,225
Pacific Bank.	1,179,334	1,226,670	266,365	233,274
Bank of Republic.	4,213,140	4,508,470	954,913	912,076
Chatham Bank.	990,791	1,030,162	121,142	123,074
People's Bank.	883,458	907,857	159,181	149,254
Bank of N. Am.	2,330,957	2,392,209	348,955	300,647
Hanover Bank.	2,168,722	2,219,312	255,920	210,352
Irving Bank.	1,046,018	1,075,650	171,577	166,238
Metropolitan Bk.	8,423,761	8,721,244	2,602,462	2,276,647
Citizen's Bank.	909,838	928,516	200,094	202,975
Nassau Bank.	2,109,947	2,185,294	615,852	562,675
Market Bank.	1,959,494	2,033,140	452,974	367,221
St. Nicholas Bank.	1,514,498	1 558,335	257,869	180,273
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,190,450	3,296,787	392,704	353,656
Corn Exch. Bank.	2,568,215	2,605,071	400,447	386,814
Continental Bank.	3,862,574	4,017,990	576,297	433,648
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,545,095	1,560,606	188,389	251,796
Oriental Bank.	660,194	670,323	102,736	109,962
Marine Bank.	910,599	960,945	165,683	211,940
Atlantic Bank.	784,006	822,194	99,047	149,813
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,061,108	3,166,707	461,340	425,000
Park Bank.	5,796,885	5,909,383	2,019,062	2,153,339
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,096,160	1,152,623	233,362	214,882
Groc'rs' Bank.	705,226	709,433	142,950	148,112
North River Bank	772,610	788,147	133,843	110,985
East River Bank.	411,397	452,136	66,056	50,916
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	991,758	1,020,023	192,260	179,214
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	388,184	392,665	63,220	61,863
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	311,319	306,412	22,619	25,006
Bull's Head Bank	440,410	439,533	63,273	73,021
N.Y. County Bank	322,015	323,532	106,701	101,471
Total.	151,828,438	156,318,014	42,2e2,884	41,139,606
Decrease.	$4,490,476		Increase.	$1,143,278

Banks.	Circulation.		Deposits—Net.	
	Oct. 19.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 12.
Bk. of New-York.	360,337	357,709	4,736,494	4,742,210
Manhattan Co.	252,650	263,868	4,760,444	4,961,506
Merchants' Bank.	195,117	205,374	4,562,094	4,934,792
Mechanics' Bank.	235,771	237,843	3,852,206	3,976,037
Union Bank.	174,078	178,172	2,646,751	2,723,864
Bank of America.	138,278	140,085	7,876,679	8,123,422
Phenix Bank.	123,454	125,307	3,809,847	3,894,771
City Bank.	.....	.....	2,367,446	2,381,203
Tradesmen's Bank.	191,786	203,042	1,398,651	1,455,400
Fulton Bank.	188,511	193,920	1,833,516	1,850,732
Chemical Bank.	400,722	413,823	4,367,972	4,491,679
Merch. Exch. Bk.	110,081	113,499	1,704,371	1,730,017
National Bank.	117,740	121,201	1,986,703	2,135,600
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	282,233	295,871	1,564,232	1,672,525
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	148,795	147,641	1,156,388	1,215,127
Greenwich Bank.	138,067	141,039	483,668	486,898
Leather Man. Bk.	261,507	285,076	1,345,433	1,361,539
Seventh Ward Bk.	180,658	184,513	1,054,924	1,055,555
Bk. St. New-York.	209,552	219,645	3,259,034	3,339,703
Am. Exchange Bk.	190,823	188,261	8,680,982	8,752,406
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,971	11,334,028	12,585,261
Broadway Bank.	343,896	350,737	3,559,338	3,377,171
Ocean Bank.	94,296	87,668	1,775,888	1,905,998
Mercantile Bank.	22,979	24,431	2,597,852	2,584,907
Pacific Bank.	151,479	157,916	1,042,540	1,026,175
Bank of Republic.	194,953	207,229	3,216,621	3,358,105
Chatham Bank.	88,927	96,380	712,866	732,246
People's Bank.	35,827	39,576	740,721	754,157
Bank of N. Am.	96,321	94,018	1,613,145	1,618,443
Hanover Bank.	85,993	88,655	1,351,709	1,359,862
Irving Bank.	128,569	127,668	843,643	869,519
Metropolitan Bk.	248,681	249,610	7,222,801	7,178,998
Citizen's Bank.	147,328	141,213	809,429	836,173
Nassau Bank.	145,487	1,717,990	1,761,301	
Market Bank.	172,224	179,677	1,587,829	1,552,893
St. Nicholas Bank	85,941	80,780	1,096,384	1,069,185
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	248,100	259,172	2,069,570	2,081,636
Corn Exch. Bank.	194,386	201,384	1,884,406	1,889,376
Continental Bank.	196,658	202,243	2,358,307	2,379,752
Bk. of Commw'lth	265,145	262,785	1,158,230	1,202,221
Oriental Bank.	96,512	98,910	556,863	578,831
Marine Bank.	161,852	162,729	782,854	827,780
Atlantic Bank.	97,502	98,806	531,154	571,109
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	204,705	202,977	2,219,960	2,246,692
Park Bank.	251,345	268,998	5,849,454	6,101,558
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	77,826	85,684	988,336	1,007,313
Groc'rs' Bank.	50,851	51,015	577,038	588,563
North River Bank	66,416	68,905	666,418	648,214
East River Bank.	101,061	98,887	336,495	348,540
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	118,338	114,839	736,049	757,560
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	139,613	141,565	156 672	180,432
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	83,257	83,572	251,927	245,092
Bull's Head Bank	132,299	136,949	385,977	400,467
N.Y. County Bank	61,851	60,800	285,190	282,213
Total.	8,583,673	8,788,090	126,433,063	129,188,487
Decrease.	$349,417		Decrease.	$2,755,424

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 21.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 21 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 78 bbls. Ashes, 42,361 bbls. Flour, 361 bags Corn Meal, 305,430 bushels Wheat, 285,273 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye, 4,697 bushels Barley, 17,238 bushels Corn, 1,396 bushels Oats, 1,983 packages Provisions, and 1,596 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The principal transactions to-day have been in Rio, of which 4,530 bags have been reported sold, chiefly at 15¼ c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is very quiet, and prices are somewhat unsettled; sales, 325 bales. Holders are asking higher rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	18	18	18½	18¼
Middling, ₩ lb.	21½	21¾	21½	22
Good Middling, ₩ lb.	22	21¾	22½	23

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened buoyantly to-day for State and Western Flour, under the influence of the favorable news from Europe by the *Etna*. Heavy receipts, increased firmness in freight, and the eagerness of receivers to sell, however, subsequently depressed the trade, and toward the close the tendency was in favor of buyers. The export inquiry was not very brisk. Sales, since our last, 18,100 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 55@$5 65; rejected do. do., at $5 05@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 80@$5 85, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 75@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet at previous prices; sales 1,400 bbls., at $5 05@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$6 70 ₩ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for New-Haven, (a new article in this market, and of which 200 bbls. were sold;) $3 15 for Fairfax; $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very freely offered to-day, and the increased firmness in freights having checked export demand, prices have been depressed, closing somewhat lower. Sales since our last, 290,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, at $1 21½; White Western at $1 40@$1 50, the latter rate for very choice White Michigan Seed Wheat; Amber ditto $1 33@$1 34; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 22@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 18@$1 22; Racine Spring at $1 17@$1 21; Chicago Spring, ordinary to choice, at $1 16@$1 19; Red State at $1 28@$1 31; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 47; Amber ditto $1 34 ₩ bush. Corn opened firmly, but with heavy arrivals and a restricted demand, especially from shippers, prices subsequently declined. Sales 275,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 57c.@62c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, closing at 60c.@60½c. for sound; 62c.@63c. for Western Yellow, ₩ bush. Oats are in light supply, and lively request, including Canadian at 40c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@43c., and State at 42c.@43c. ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 72c.@74c. for Western, and 76c.@78c. for Northern, ₩ bushel; sales 2,200 bushels, at our quotations. Barley has not varied; sales 14,600 bushels, including Canada, at 67c.@73c., and State at 65c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in demand at steady rates, at 60c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

LEAD.—Holders are firm, but the market is quite tame.

MOLASSES.—The principal demand has been for Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.@31c. ₩ gallon; 170 hhds. and tcs. Cuba Muscovado, (cargo of a prize vessel,) were sold at 21½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin is less active, but is firm at $4 62½ for Common, ₩ 310 lbs.; with sales of 1,350 bbls., chiefly at these figures. Tar and Crude Turpentine are dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in pretty fair demand, at $1 60@$1 62½, chiefly at $1 60 ₩ gallon; sales, 400 bbls., in lots.

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and buoyant. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $15@$15 75 for light to extra heavy Mess, the latter rate for uninspected, and $9 75@$10 for Prime ₩ bbl. The Government contract for 4,128 bbls. was awarded at $15 75@$17 for Mess, according to time of delivery; $14@$15 for prime Mess, and $11 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at $5½c.@6¾c. for Hams; and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is unchanged. The Government contract for 27,000 bbls., deliverable during the next four weeks, was taken at 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard is in fair demand, at full rates; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. here, and 9¾c. for prime, deliverable in December, ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 200 bbls. at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9@$10 75 for repacked Mess ₩ bbl. Government contracts for about 7,000 bbls. Mess Beef, equal to Navy, deliverable at various times, were awarded at different prices, from $12 75 to about $15 ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is in good request at 8c.@12c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 5c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 32 tcs., at $7@$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales of 5,500 pkgs. Calcutta Linseed have been made in Boston, at $2, cash, ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Sales, 50 boxes Castile on private terms.

SPICES—Sales, 120 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, to-day; sales, 170 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c., including some very low grades, at 7c.; also, 250 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.; and, by auction, 150 hhds., 4 tcs., and 85 boxes Cuba, (cargo of a prize brig,) at 7¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 lbs., at 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., at 21½c.@22c., chiefly at 21½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day, owing to the increased firmness of shipowners. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12¾d. ₩ bushel; Corn, 11¾d.@12d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Zinc, 45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Oil, ₩ ton. For Dublin, two vessels, with Wheat, at 14d. ₩ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ₩ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shipper's bags, at 25c. ₩ bushel. For Antwerp, Ashes, 42s.; Wheat, in ship's bags, at 14½d. ₩ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
NOVEMBER, 1861,
IS READY TO-DAY.

The following are among the contributors to the number:
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.
CHARLES E. NORTON.
THE AUTHOR OF "LIFE IN THE IRON MILLS."
HARRIET MARTINEAU.
EDWIN P. WHIPPLE.
THE COUNTRY PARSON.
GEORGE E. ELLIS.
EDWARD L. PIERCE.

CONTENTS:
George Sand; Hair-Chains; The Flower of Liberty; Alexis de Tocqueville; Agnes of Sorrento; Health in the Camp; "The Stormy Petrel;" A Story of To-day; Concerning People who carried Weight in Life; Why has the North felt aggrieved with England? The Wild Endive; The Contrabands at Fortress Monroe; The Washers of the Shroud; Reviews and Literary Notices.

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TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS are invited to call and examine the stock of blank books, standing presses, and cutting, ruling and paging machines, now offered for sale, at low prices, at No. 147 Fulton-st. Also, leather, binding tools, materials, &c. Also, one small Washington printing press and one font of type. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee.

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Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

WANTED.—TWO STEAMBOATS OF DRAUGHT not exceeding three feet when loaded; two steamtugs, of at least 150 tons measurement, and of powerful capacity; three propellers, of 250 to 400 tons, copper fastened, flush decks, and suitable for sea service. Owners will please address NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, No. 54 Exchange-place.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
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GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

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COMFORTABLE FURNISHING GOODS
FOR LADIES.
HOODS,
SONTAGS.
KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
WOOL SLEEVES,
KNIT SKIRTS,
SHETLAND FALLS
MERINO AND SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION DRESSES,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
SILK, MERINO AND WOOL
STOCKINGS.
A large and beautiful variety of the above goods—many styles entirely new—will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.
AT No. 375 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
HAVE NOW ON HAND,
AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH, BEAVER, GROS DE INDES,
and all other leading fabrics,
Which will be offered at prices to suit the times.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES—
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White Holland Window Shades.
Best Quality at Reduced Prices.
Selling off to close the concern.
CHAS. LUM & CO., late Ferguson & Bros.,
No. 351 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—A SPLENdid stock, for Fall and Winter wear, now on hand, at very low prices.
Water-proof Cloaks, only $5 each.
K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

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NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW
DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known
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CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
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CARDIGAN JACKETS.
SCARLET CASHMERE UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
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GYMNASTIC GOODS.
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FOR CHILDREN.
KNIT HOODS,
CLOAKS,
CAPS,
GLOVES,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS,
KNIT MITTENS.
A large and excellent variety of the above goods, many styles of which are entirely new, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open at retail, on
MONDAY, Oct. 21,
A large and beautiful assortment of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Also,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MERINOS.
Large lot, well assorted in colors.
At 50 and 60 cents per yard,
Much under cost of importation.
Other qualities equally low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

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NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

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Two Thousand Pairs of
LACE CURTAINS,
In new and elegant designs, varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLINS
and
VESTIBULE LACES,
Of every description, at
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
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AT 50 CENTS—WORTH 75 CENTS.
Brocade Silks at 75 cents, worth $1.
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In the price of
RICH SILKS.
Silks at $2 50, reduced to $2.
Silks at $3, reduced to $2 50.
Silks at $4, reduced to $3.
Silks at $5 and $6, reduced to $4.
REDUCTION REAL.
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LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, Oct. 21,
NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS,
Including all the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON SHAPES,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL
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Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
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Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Invite attention to their
LARGE ASSORTMENT
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RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
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Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 21,
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300 CASES CHOICE STYLES
Including many
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at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
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The special attention of families, requiring Mourning Goods, is respectfully called to our large and desirable Stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Cloaks, Bonnets, &c., &c. Our stock embraces every article desirable for deep and second mourning. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine.
Observe,
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FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
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Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 30, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH
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Offers unusual advantages in situation, ease of access, and freedom from injurious influences. A limited number of pupils will be received into the family of the Principal, and carefully instructed in English, Classical, or Mathematical studies. The greatest care is taken to exclude those of improper moral character. MILITARY DRILL, AND DISCIPLINE, strict but kind, will be a feature of the school. For circulars or other information, address
ALFRED COX ROE, Principal,
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BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence first Wednesday of November next.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium, and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the lads gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners, as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the *N. Y. Observer*, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

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ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

ANY person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—P. P.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIESAT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The most important intelligence, this morning, is from the Upper Potomac. It appears that yesterday morning, about one o'clock, five companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment crossed the river at Harrison's Island, some distance above Edwards' Ferry, and at daybreak had proceeded to within a mile and a half of Leesburgh without meeting the enemy. They were subsequently encountered, however, and the Massachusetts men were reinforced by the remainder of the regiment, and by a part of the Twentieth, but the rebel force was much superior, and our troops were ultimately driven back. Col. BAKER, it will be seen, was killed while gallantly leading his regiment, which threw his command into confusion, and caused the retreat. A crossing was also made at Edwards' Ferry, and our troops now occupy the Virginia side. A cavalry reconnoissance was made from there in the morning, in the direction of Leesburgh, and the Fourteenth Mississippi regiment was encountered, but without loss to our troops.

The most important movement along the lines of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army yesterday was the taking possession of Annandale, on the Little River Turnpike, about ten miles west of Alexandria, which was accomplished by the Cameron Rifles, Col. BETJE, without opposition. Gen. MCCLELLAN, it is understood, will to-day establish his head-quarters somewhere near the centre of the lines—probably at Bartlett's House, near Falls Church, from which easy communication can be had with the two wings.

We now have positive assurances from Washington that Gen. FREMONT *is* to be superseded in the command of the Department of the West, and that he is to be transferred to some other sphere of duty—where, it is not stated. His successor is not announced, but Gen. HUNTER will probably be the man. The reason assigned for this step is found in the irregularities and extravagance developed in the examinations of the Contract Investigating Committee appointed by Congress, which has recently been in session in St. Louis.

It appears to be about as difficult a matter to ascertain with certainty the exact position and intentions of PRICE, as it was a short time ago to determine positively whether BEN MCCULLOCH was alive or dead. Reports have located him in various places, where he intended to make a stand and give Gen. FREMONT battle—the last one being Osceola, with BEN MCCULLOCH to help him. Now, however, we hear that he has again started on his retreat towards Arkansas, having broken up his camp in Cedar County, where he had intended to make a stand. This last report is brought to Syracuse from Warsaw by Major SCOTT, a member of Gen. SIEGEL'S staff, who states that the information is definite and satisfactory. Meantime there is evidence to strengthen the belief that the irregular troops of PRICE'S army, who were reported to have left him and gone home after the fall of Lexington, are in reality divided into numerous marauding bands, for the purpose of committing depredations in various parts of the State, wherever they could do so with the greatest impunity. A National scouting party, numbering one hundred, have been taken prisoners in Caldwell County by six hundred rebels, and another party of seventeen have been captured by four or five hundred rebels in Carroll County.

The town of Humboldt, in Kansas, is reported to have been totally burned by a party of rebels from the Indian country.

Pending the important naval arrangements now in progress, flags of truce are still prohibited at Fortress Monroe. Some twenty prisoners, who have for several days been waiting an opportunity to go to Norfolk, returned to Baltimore on Sunday night; and those released a few days ago in this City, in accordance with the terms of exchange fixed upon by the Government, are temporarily detained on board the storeship at Old Point.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* believes that the campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended. Gen. ROSECRANS has fallen back and taken a position on the Charleston and Lewisburgh turnpike, a short distance above the junction of New and Gauley Rivers. The rebel army appears also to have retired towards Lewisburgh. The roads are represented as having become so bad in that region as to render military transportation next to impossible, and that, of course, renders any important army movement impracticable for a time at least. The *Intelligencer* thinks, however, that the roads should be passable for a month yet, and is inclined to attribute the inaction of the National forces to the fact that ROSECRANS' division is not strong enough to act on the offensive, and that it is not regarded judicious to advance too far into an enemy's country at this season of the year, when a rain-storm might at any time stop transportation, without a force sufficient to meet any that might be brought against it. Gov. PIERPOINT, on Oct. 18, received a dispatch from a reliable source at Parkersburgh, stating that rebel marauding parties had made their appearance in Wirt and Gilmer Counties, and that they had surprised and cut to pieces Capt. HILL'S Cavalry Company, stationed at Elizabethtown. On Friday an expedition composed of five companies of the First Virginia Infantry was sent to Parkersburgh on some unknown errand.

Interesting and important intelligence from the South is given in a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 15, just received in Philadelphia. A dispatch from New-Orleans, dated Oct. 14, curtails the dimensions of Commodore HOLLINS' exploit very materially. His fleet, which left Fort Jackson on the night of the 11th, comprised seven vessels, carrying twenty guns. The iron-clad marine battering-ram, which, it seems, has been dubbed the *Manassas*, was one of the fleet, and in the intense darkness ran into a vessel which that imaginative naval hero, Commodore HOLLINS, at first asserted was the *Preble*, but which the dispatch in question alleges was the *Vincennes*. "A perfect iron hail" rained around the attacking vessels, but the telegram affirms in one sentence that not one of them was touched, while in another it says that it fell upon the *Manassas*, which had her machinery deranged. What part she subsequently played in this engagement does not appear, but with daylight it is said the rebel fleet pursued the retreating squadron, keeping up a cannonading which lasted until 8 o'clock, when part of it returned to the city, taking a recaptured schooner loaded with coal, and a launch of the *Richmond*. Some lumber, designed for fortifications at the head of the Passes, was also burned. Another dispatch from New-Orleans, of the same date, announces the return of only three vessels of this valorous fleet, and the interesting question arises, where are the other four?

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* gives additional particulars of the fight on Santa Rosa Island, which present that affair in a different aspect from that in which the first telegrams left it, and make it doubtful whether the rebels gained the decided victory they so clamorously claimed. The letter in question gives the number of the soldiers composing the expedition as 1,200—twice that of the Zouaves—who, it is acknowledged, fought with desperate bravery. The loss of the rebels is explicitly stated to have been very severe, in killed, wounded and captured. The sequel to this affair is a correspondence between Col. BROWN and Gen. BRAGG, published in the Pensacola *Observer*, in which the former gives the rebel leader due notice to remove the women, children and sick from the building hitherto used as a hospital, since he has suspicions that it will be made to serve as a protection for Confederate troops in case his batteries are opened. Gen. BRAGG replies, refusing to abandon this naval fortification, which has by this time met the fate it deserves.

The Richmond *Enquirer* affirms, on best authority, that the *Nashville*, which was reported to have sailed with the Confederate Commissioners, is still in Charleston harbor. Where Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL are it does not state.

A report has reached Bangor, through a letter written at Barbados on the 27th of September, that the pirate *Sumter* had been captured by the *Powhatan*. There appears to be some doubt, ever, about the reliability of the report.

The Washington *Star* derives some facts regarding affairs in the South from Dr. S. H. BRADLEY, formerly a citizen of this State, but until the breaking out of the rebellion a practicing physician at Montgomery, Ala. Dr. BRADLEY acted as Surgeon to the Second Alabama Regiment in the battle of Bull Run, and for an attempt to escape to the Union lines was ironed and removed to Montgomery, where he was confined until Sept. 25. On his release, he made his way North *viâ* New-Orleans. He reports that great preparations were making at that city to resist invasion by the National forces. Four 32-pounders had been planted on the Custom-house, which commands the river for some distance, and guns of smaller calibre had been placed upon the roofs of other buildings not so strongly constructed. Light draft boats had been assigned to duty on Lake Pontchartrain. Dr. BRADLEY states that Confederate currency in many parts of the South has already depreciated thirty per cent. At Jackson, Miss., on his way North, he witnessed a large review, at which several negro regiments were inspected by Gov. JACKSON. He left Gen. BUCKNER at Bowling Green, Ky., with 3,000 men, and Senator BRECKINRIDGE had a force of 7,000 three miles nearer to Louisville. Throughout the South provisions were high and continually advancing in price.

The office of the Terre Haute, (Ind.) *Journal and Democrat*, together with several private dwellings in that place, were, on Sunday evening, demolished by a party of the Forty-third Indiana Regiment, under command of their Colonel. Great excitement is reported to exist in consequence, and there was talk, at last accounts, of an attack on the camp of the regiment.

GENERAL NEWS.

An interesting meeting of Chaplains of the regiments stationed near the Capital, and of those interested in the religious welfare of the soldiers, was held in Rev. Dr. BUTLER'S Church, in Washington, on Oct. 19. Rev. C. P. MCILVAINE presided, and preliminary steps were taken for effecting a more thorough organization of the modes of supplying religious reading and other Christian aid to the army and navy. It was proposed to effect a combination of the Chaplains, and to institute a commission at Washington to accomplish the desired end systematically and effectually.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, reconsidered their action of the previous meeting, appointing A. V. STOUT, Esq., Allotment Commissioner of the Soldiers' Fund, and referred the whole subject back to the committee. The weekly statement of the Comptroller represents the receipts of the week, ending Oct. 19, to be $1,140,902 17; payments, $568,815 81; leaving a balance on hand, including the balance of the previous week, of $1,403,388 54. The Board of Councilmen, at their regular meeting, changed rule 40 so as to require only thirteen votes to suspend the rules, instead of sixteen, as the rule stood. As usual, much time was consumed in discussion, but the Board dispatched a large amount of general orders and routine business.

The Board of Supervisors had a regular meeting yesterday, but the time was principally occupied with discussions. Resolutions to cut down the fees of the Sheriff for furnishing a record of parties convicted in the criminal courts, was referred. The Police Commissioners require $2,000,912 for 1862. Pending a discussion on a report upon certain bills for printing and advertising, (among them that of the *Daily News*, ordered by the Supreme Court to be paid,) the Board adjourned until Thursday.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the organization of the Irish Brigade, was held at the Astor House yesterday evening. Col. MEAGHER made a statement of the wants of the Brigade, and its condition. A Committee was then appointed to form a plan of organization, and appoint Committees of Collection in every Ward.

A special session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was held last night, to take suitable measures relative to the death of the founder of the Order in America, Bro. THOMAS WILDEY. A Committee of Four were appointed to attend the obsequies in Baltimore, and resolutions of condolence were offered and passed.

The Methodist Church local preachers continued in Convention yesterday. A series of resolutions sustaining the Government were laid on the table for future action.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday by Justice HOGEBOOM, but no business being ready, it was adjourned until Monday next. An extra panel of 35 Grand Jurors was ordered. At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justic HOGEBOOM, JACOB SHARP has obtained a verdict against the City for $49,502 78, his damages as estimated by the Jury, in consequence of certain alleged false representations made to him as lessee, respecting the condition of Wall-street Ferry by an agent of the defendants. An interesting case respecting the separate estate of married women, (Owen, &c., *vs.* Cawley, &c.,) will be found in the law column. Justice BARNARD, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, has allowed another aggregate bill of $10,459 68, for services, &c., in the matter of the extension of Central Park. In the case of the Mayor, &c., *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company for the collection of a car license of $50, Justice LEONARD, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, has given judgment for the plaintiffs on demurrer, thus holding substantially, that for the purposes of good government, the City has the right to impose such a license fee. The same Justice, in the same branch of the Court, has decided in the case of Forrest et al. *vs.* the Mayor &c., that an assessment voluntarily paid, (without adjudication,) although it shall subsequently be found erroneous and be declared void, cannot be recovered back.

The Stock market opened at an advance of ¼@½ ₱ cent. on Saturday's sales, yesterday forenoon, but closed dull at the Second Board—the advance of the morning being mainly lost. Exchange, 107¼@107¾.

Flour, Wheat and Corn opened buoyantly yesterday, but closed heavily, at reduced prices for shipping lots. Large receipts and increased firmness in freights affected the market quite unfavorably. Oats were again higher, with an active inquiry, partly to fill Government orders. Provisions were generally in demand. Government contracts for Pork, Bacon and Beef were awarded. Rio Coffee was in more request at steady rates. Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Cotton, Metals, Spices and Foreign Liquors were inactive. A fair demand prevailed for Hay, Hops, Laths, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Calcutta Linseed, Tallow and Tobacco. Whisky was less sought after. The freight engagements were restricted.

Threatening Signs in Missouri.

We spoke yesterday of the probable change of rebel tactics in the West, which will lead the rebel generals to transfer again to Missouri their daring, aggressive enterprises. Their failure to get possession of Louisville, and the tremendous Union rally in that State, have put them on the defensive. They are blowing up the bridges between themselves and the Union armies in Kentucky, thus proving their fear of attack rather than their disposition to advance. It is very clear that a strong army at Cairo, ready to move down the Mississippi River, cooperating with the immense Union hosts that will soon be prepared to advance southward in Kentucky, would hold Memphis at its mercy, against the most desperate resistance that the Confederate arms in that quarter could make.

A movement in Missouri is therefore an absolutely essential diversion. It is the "attack in the rear" which alone can break up the proposed expedition down the Mississippi River, and thus relieve the Confederate army in Tennessee of the duty of holding Memphis, as well as Nashville and Knoxville, now threatened by Gen. SHERMAN.

With all the prominence that has been given to Missouri, by the military movements in it so far, we doubt whether its convenience to rebel tactics, emanating from Memphis, is well understood. Is it generally known, for instance, that there is good water carriage from Memphis to within *forty miles* of Springfield, in the southwest corner of Missouri? Such is the fact, and the very latest news from St. Louis, derived from the Missouri *Republican*, (FREMONT'S organ,) is that "twenty-five or thirty rifled cannon, designed for Gen. PRICE'S rebel army," were ascending White River, to be landed at Forsyth, Taney County, Mo., which is just forty miles from Springfield. Throughout the Winter season, White's River is open and bank full, as all Southern rivers are; and through its whole course to its head-waters in Missouri, it lies in rebel territory, and cannot be impeded in its navigation. It is plain to be seen, therefore, that the rebel General—A. L. JOHNSTON—has no difficult task before him, but a very easy one, to throw a strong army into Southwest Missouri, to arm it well, and to feed it with the utmost convenience from such storehouses as Memphis may command. That he is about to do this we have abundant reason for believing; first, from the reasonableness of it as a means of defeating any expedition from St. Louis or Cairo down the Mississippi River; and secondly, from the evident elation of the secession element in Missouri, visible in the past week. This last is an unmistakable barometer of political commotion in the West. Within five days past we have seen a squad of several hundred armed rebels intervening between St. Louis and its well-fortified Southern outpost, Ironton, only 90 miles distant, where we have a rich dépôt of army stores, and have kept not less than 5,000 men for months past. This rebel squad burned the most important bridge on the Iron Mountain Railroad, killing and capturing a part of its Union guard, and cutting off the communication of Ironton with St. Louis. The commander at Ironton did not dare send a detachment against the audacious bridge-burners, because he was threatened by a strong body of rebels advancing on Ironton from the South, at the same time.

Before we get all the particulars of this affair, we are startled by the news of to-day, that a party of one hundred Unionists have been captured by a body of six hundred rebels, in Caldwell County; and that a smaller lot of Union soldiers have been seized in Carroll County, by a body of five hundred or six hundred rebels. These counties are in *North Missouri*, whence the rebels were lately reported to be thoroughly expelled by the terrors of FREMONT'S warlike preparations. Caldwell is the second county north of Lexington, and Carroll County is the first below Lexington, on the Missouri River, north side.

These rebel demonstrations attest the presence of new plans and a new hope. The rebels are again on the aggressive in Missouri. They evidently have promise of immediate succor. The fresh report of PRICE'S renewed retreat southward is probably a *ruse* intended to draw FREMONT on towards Springfield, till he can be fatally ensnared by the interposition of a strong body of rebels in his rear; which act, if it can be accomplished, will instantly be followed by a general rising of the Secessionists all through the State, and the inevitable fall of St. Louis.

As once before, so now do we again, and we think with the very best grounds, warn the Government to look well to the Western Military Department, if it would not lose the State of Missouri and the many millions of dollars of public works and public stores, and expensive armies there gathered.

The Removal of Gen. Fremont.

The confused and contradictory rumors which have been circulating in relation to the commander of the army of the West, this morning assume consistency. The Administration has determined to deprive Gen. FREMONT of his command. This decision is not founded upon demonstrated unfitness of the General for the actual duties of the soldier. His courage is undisputed; his ability to lead an army into battle and manage it so as to insure victory, is untried. No one indeed will call in question the many frank and gallant qualities which have given a romantic interest to his history, and so strongly attracted the regard of a large portion of the people. But to the General in charge of a large military department, something more than the dash and chivalrous brilliancy of a gay cavalier is needed. Upon the mere military leader must be grafted great administrative ability; an acquaintance with the minutest details of business, and the ability to grasp them all; a keen insight into character, and an inflexible determination to exact honesty, fidelity and economy from all those necessarily intrusted with the conduct of detail. In these necessary qualifications Gen. FREMONT has been found lacking. It is not the Administration which has condemned him. The Congressional Committee, appointed at the extra session, to investigate the character of the army contracts, has sat at St. Louis, and patiently investigated the entire method and result of Gen. FREMONT'S administration; and has been obliged to condemn and disapprove it, and to pronounce his unfitness for the position. President LINCOLN, after such an inquest and verdict, has no alternative but to transfer the General to some other theatre, where his purely military capacity may have a chance to prove itself; and to place in his stead a calmer and a more prudent officer, who shall bring to the fulfillment of his duties patience, moderation, and practical business talent. Gen. HUNTER, who probably succeeds Gen. FREMONT, is understood to be thus qualified.

The Disclosures of the Press.

The London *Times* gives way to apprehensions that its Special Correspondent may come to grief at the hands of indignant Americans. The fear is only another evidence of the ignorance which discolors everything which that perspicacious journal has to say of cisatlantic affairs. Mr. RUSSELL has had no reason, we believe, to complain of the slightest act of discourtesy since his arrival in this country, where he has certainly experienced cordial hospitality, the personal appreciation his striking and peculiar talents command, and every conceivable facility for acquiring truthful information for his letters. The only transaction tinged with ill feeling was exhibited in the memorial to which the *Times* alludes, wherein the attention of the Secretary of State was called to the propriety of restraining the somewhat too liberal disclosure of affairs at Washington contained in these letters; an application made, we have reason to believe, in a humorous spirit; certainly with no more serious design than to caution the Departments at Washington, as well as Mr. RUSSELL, against an excess of frankness, and to mark the supposed discrimination of the authorities in favor of the British correspondent as compared with the American Press. Mr. RUSSELL has passed through half the loyal States since his description of the Bull Run disaster was written, without meeting with an instance, so far as we can learn, of unfriendly or resentful treatment. No one, probably, will be more amused with the fears of his employers than the Special Correspondent himself.

As to the harm to be wrought by the intelligence Mr. RUSSELL has sent to the *Times*, we have a very decided opinion, and it is that no harm is at all likely to ensue from the announcements of either foreign or domestic journals. It is not from these the rebels get their information. While the Departments at Washington retain disloyal clerks; while flags of truce are permitted to visit our lines, and females of disloyal sympathies and alliances are passed to the South under their protection; while the transit of traitors and treasonable agents across the Potomac is rendered safe by miles of rebel batteries, controlling the river, the rebels will not wait for the tardier and far less reliable intimations of newspapers, English or Northern. It is quite safe to challenge the production of an instance where movements of our army or navy have been defeated by the premature revelations of the Press. That the proposed relief of Fort Sumter is not a case in point is notorious, because it is certain that the information was sent by a gentleman having confidential relations with the Government, and who now fills a foreign mission. It is easy, on the other hand, to produce reiterated instances, occurring within a month, where the plans of our leaders were entirely withheld from publication, and yet were known by the rebel leaders in time to prevent or evade them. No better proof that the rebels do not rely upon Northern journals for information is needed than was furnished by the advauce to Munson's and Mason's Hills. The insurgents had timely escaped before our advancing columns, leaving behind, in their abandoned quarters, copies of the New-York papers of the preceding day. Those papers contained no allusion to the contemplated advance of our troops, for the reason, perhaps, that the conductors were not advised of it; but so long as communications are so laxly guarded that bundles of newspapers can be carried through our lines and distributed to the enemy, before the same journals are to be had in our camps, we need be at no loss to account for the promptness with which intelligence by letter or oral message can be transmitted. The Union cause has suffered to the extent of millions of dollars, and we shall not trust ourselves to conjecture what number of lives, through the inexcusable negligence which has permitted the agents of treason to ply their trade of espionage and intercourse. To impute the disastrous results of such neglect to the Press, is, in the light of unquestionable evidence, to the last degree frivolous and unjust.

Fidelity of the Navy.

The Richmond *Enquirer* positively contradicts the statement heretofore received through the Southern papers, that the steamer *Nashville* had run the blockade at Charleston, and sailed to Europe with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL as Ministers from the Confederate States to England and France. The *Enquirer* says that the *Nashville* is still in Charleston harbor, and that she is not the vessel on which Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL sailed—by which it is implied that these gentlemen are nevertheless off to Europe.

We question the alleged fact of the departure of these Confederate representatives; though it is of no great importance if they have gone. It is an old proverb that "too many cooks spoil the broth;" and we think no greater misfortune could befall JEFF. DAVIS than to have two or three sets of his arrogant and conceited Rebel leaders abroad in the character of diplomats. "Devil with devil" may "firm concord hold," but a Secessionist of the Southern stamp is altogether a different animal. He holds "concord" with nothing but his pride and selfish ambition; and we shall expect nothing less than the biggest kind of a row as soon as there is a sufficient number of Secession ministers abroad to be in each other's way, and to make two sides to a quarrel.

We are chiefly pleased, however, to hear of the non-escape of the *Nashville*, because it relieves the officers of our vessels at Charleston from the unpleasant suspicions that in some quarters were entertained of their fidelity. In the review that we gave in the TIMES a few days since, of the blockade of Charleston harbor, we showed that steamers had run the blockade there under the administration of each flag officer who had been in command of the squadron; and some were the most reliable and efficient officers of the navy. The fault has not lain in the lack of vigilance, but in their want of a sufficient number of light-draught gunboats to patrol the shoal waters close into shore. It is only recently that Government has had the means to render the blockade effective; and we think that the country may rely on it, that all important Southern ports are now pretty thoroughly "sealed up."

Nothing can be more unhappy than the continual irritation of the public mind with the suspicion that the Union cause is foully dealt with by those who are intrusted with its defence. This may have been the case formerly, in some instances of prominent men in the navy; but we feel sure that that branch of the public service is long since purged, and that it is now, as near as may be, above suspicion, and safe from reproach.

The Union Sentiment of the South.

While it is certainly possible to attach too much importance to the occasional manifestations of Union sentiment in the seceded States, they are nevertheless entitled to very great weight in our judgment of the future. Even such facts as that a preacher in a village of South Carolina has lately been denounced as a "Lincolnite at heart"—or that in a certain locality in Tennessee the Stars and Stripes were the other day defiantly raised—or that ever since the Hatteras victory the dwellers along the Coast have come to the forts to take the oath of allegiance—or that we hear of "Union lodges" and secret organizations of loyalty throughout the South—are all noteworthy and prophetic signs. These scattered demonstrations are indications of what will become an immense uprising as soon as the National Government exhibits its power to protect those whose latent loyalty is now cowed and overwhelmed by superior force.

But we must not push these developments beyond their true import. It is folly to expect any spontaneous exhibition of active Unionism. For all practical purposes, the seceded States are now what their journals claim—a unit. It is true that, had the ordinances of secession (at the time of their passage,) been submitted to the people, they would have been rejected by an unquestionable majority. It is equally true, that were they submitted to-day, there would be no openly dissenting voice worth speaking of. And it is a striking, though not unintelligible circumstance, that those portions of the South (as in Alabama and Georgia,) that were most in favor of the Union, are now precisely the most zealous upholders of secession.

There is nothing discouraging in the fact. It will always be characteristic of the great mass of men, to accept the established order of things. The very same process that converted them to secession, will reconvert them to loyalty. There is loyalty enough in the South; but it is *in posse*, not *in esse*. It is conditioned on a severe, complete, and convincing punishment. Whether rightly or wrongly, the Administration gets popular credit for a certain tenderness in its dealings with the rebels, as though they were afraid of hurting them *much*, seeing we have to take them back. If this be so, it is a great error. A good disposition will be wrought in the rebellious mind precisely in proportion to the thoroughness of the thrashing they get. There will be no "Union sentiment" in the South worth calculating on as an active force, until we have subdued the rebels. This done, there are a thousand auxiliaries that will come in aid of returning loyalty. It will then be worth remembering the large party of conservative men who resisted secession in its incipiency. And even in South Carolina these Union men came nearer defeating the secession ordinance than is generally known—the vote standing more than five hours at 30 *against* to 31 *for*!

When the tide begins to turn, when the insurgents are beaten and the rebellion broken, *then* will the true use of the Union party of the South be made manifest. For it is precisely those conservative, peace-loving men who are most open to the logic of Force. But there is danger that, if we delay much longer, even this element may not be available. As time goes on, the hopes and interests of this class centre around the new order of affairs. Their Government is gradually solidifying—new laws, new institutions are formed, in which they are called to take part, profitable offices are held out as objects of ambition. We must therefore crush the rebellion before the sentiments and aspirations of the Union men of the South find a new object, and the grand old traditions and affections wholly die out.

THE PENALTY OF HASTY LEGISLATION.—The important case of JACOB SHARP against the Corporation has resulted in a verdict of $49,502 for the plaintiff. No time could be more inopportune for so heavy a draft on the Treasury; and, in fact, at no time should the neglect of the corporate authorities have exposed the Treasury to so formidable a fine for their reckless administration of our municipal affairs. The case made by SHARP was extremely simple. Having leased from the City the necessary frontage on the East River, he proceeded to construct the slips and ferry-houses for the new Wall-street Ferry. He completed these preliminaries at a serious cost, and was about to enter upon the enjoyment of the resulting profit, when one-half of the ground he had leased was claimed by a private owner, and the claim, upon investigation, proving valid, Mr. SHARP turned to the City for damages, in having conveyed to him an interest where it had no title. His claim was, some time ago, submitted to a referee, who made an award substantially the same, with the interest added, as the present verdict. Thus, because of the carelessness of the Common Council, the overburdened taxpayer must see this pretty figure of $50,000 in the next tax-levy, and must bear, as well as he may, the penalty of negligent legislation.

SCHOONERS AS CONVOYS FOR STEAMERS.—When a very alarming account was published a few days since, of the extent of rebel batteries erected on the Potomac, a reassuring dispatch was sent out from Washington, that vessels loading for that point need not be frightened out of their trips, inasmuch as "convoys" would be furnished of Government steamers, to accompany them through the perils of the Potomac.

The experience of the steamtug *Reliance* on Saturday last, while towing two schooners towards Washington, establishes the very great importance to steam craft in those waters of having commercial vessels to take care of. The schooner *Fairfax*, with its load of hay, proved a very acceptable breastwork to the steamer *Resolute*. The result is likely to give rise to new questions before maritime courts, and to reverse the reading of dispatches sent out from Washington. It is the tugs that must pay the schooners hereafter for passing them safely up the Potomac; and it will be hay-laden vessels that "convoy" the Government steamers on their missions to and from the Capital of the country. Such are some of the great changes in the relations of things produced by the war.

THE ENGAGEMENT BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.—The rebels have the reporting the naval encounter on the Mississippi in their own hands. For the next fortnight or so they may give it what proportions they please, expanding or contracting them at pleasure. It will be only when some stray vessel returning from the Gulf brings tidings from the National vessels, that the truth will be absolutely reached, and the meed of immortality which posterity shall accord to HOLLINS be determined, with that impartial accuracy, which shall give no leaf of laurel the victor did not fully and honestly earn. The original story is already deprived of much of its splendor. The encounter appears to have been nothing more than an accidental collision in the dark. One of the National vessels, probably at anchor in the stream, was run into by a rebel gunboat drifting in the rapid current, and sunk; some shots were confusedly exchanged, and then the Hollins' squadron fairly turned tail and ran away. Such is the result of an expedition which has been nearly half a year in boastful preparation; and even this will in all likelihood shrink to still less respectable magnitude when the truth gets around the Florida Capes.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was a bri. t and flattering attendance last evening, on the occasion of Mr. ULLMAN'S second benefit, and the performance of the opera "Un Ballo in Maschera" was in all respects satisfactory. Mr. ULLMAN'S third and last benefit will take place on Monday next, when two new operettas will be produced.

To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Mr. HERRMANN will repeat his admirable performance. On the following evening, at the Fourteenth-street house, Madame HERRMANN will take her benefit.

WINTER GARDEN.—A good actor can hardly submit to a severer test than that of playing old pieces in which famous predecessors are yet remembered. From this ordeal Mr. CLARKE always escapes with triumph. Last season, when he played the "Toodles," every one thought that it would be a failure, but it turned out a complete success. The most tenacious of memory could not detect an imitation of Mr. BURTON, or any other actor. It was a singularly original and highly humorous impersonation, and as such, enjoyed a long run. Mr. CLARKE, last evening, essayed another of these well-known parts—*Paul Pry*—and with equal success. We do not remember to have seen a more mirth-provoking performance. The comedy itself is singularly well constructed, and abounds in dialogue which, if not absolutely brilliant, in a literary point of view, is at least telling and sufficient to keep the audience in good temper from beginning to end. Mr. CLARKE makes a great many new points, and increases thereby the general hilariousness. He was well supported by the company; we have seldom seen a piece better played at this house. Miss FANNY BROWN—a new comer—was the *Eliza*, and displayed a most acceptable talent for rôles of a light and coquettish character. It is a long time since we have had occasion to notice the appearance of a lady who seemed to possess more felicitous talent for the stage.

The after-piece was the old fashioned farce called "P. P.," a production remarkable only for a fight with gloves, and a drunken scene, both of which were executed with overwhelming success by Mr. CLARKE. The fight in particular is one of the best things we have yet seen, and convulsed the house.

There was a good attendance, and the same bill will be repeated to-night. The "Octoroon" is in preparation, and will probably be produced on Wednesday.

IRVING HALL.—Miss LIZZIE PARKER, assisted by Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, Signor ARDIVANI, and Mr. S. B. MILLS, will give a grand concert at this establishment to-night.

Gen. McClellan and the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

No man ever rose more suddenly into the front rank of eminent public characters than the young Commander of the Army of the Potomac. Six months ago, the name of McCLELLAN was only known to army officers, or to the men of business with whom he had been brought in contact, as President of a Western Railroad. To-day all eyes are turned toward him, either expressive of hope and confidence in his genius, courage and conduct, or of envy and ill-boding prophecy. When there seemed to be no especial need for his services to the country, he retired from the profession of arms, to which he had been educated, and in which, before he was thirty years of age, he had scarcely a peer, as regards accomplishments. But when the tocsin of rebellion was sounded, he was among the first to tender his services to the Government, which at once recognized his merit by placing him in a high command. His bold and brilliant achievements in Western Virginia justified the confidence reposed in him; and, after the mortifying defeat at Bull Run, he was called, as much by the acclamations of the people as by the Administration, to take the command of the Army of the Potomac. It need not be repeated here how thoroughly that army was disorganized, how totally disqualified it was for offensive operations, and how barely adequate it was to a defence of the Capital against a bold and vigorous assault of the rebel enemy. The great majority of the troops had been called into service for three months, and their term of service had nearly expired. The whole business of organization and training had therefore to be gone over again, and, in a word, a new army, composed of fresh volunteers, had to be substituted for that which had been repulsed and routed in July. To do this requires time. It cannot be done in a week or a month. It required several weeks ot raise the troops and bring them here, and certainly two weeks are not too long to accustom farmers and mechanics to use the weapons of war with dexterity, to move in masses, on foot or on horseback, at the word of command; to acquire the habit of mind which enables the soldier to feel strong in the consciousness that he is only a part of a great engine, and that fidelity to his duty is his best guaranty of safety.

A correspondent of the TIMES alluded the other day to the public impatience with the cautious policy pursued by Gen. McCLELLAN, and to the blame which begins to be laid to his door. His enemies are taking advantage of these complaints, and it begins to be whispered about Washington that a conspiracy has been formed against him, looking to his displacement and supercedure. It is true that the conspirators are not the men to bring forward a charge of inaction, or aversion to offensive operations against the enemy—because it so happens that the "rascally virtue," prudence, is a distinguishing characteristic of McCLELLAN'S enemies. But they nevertheless foster the spirit of complaint, and throw in the ingredients of fault-finding with the *personnel* of his military household. It is proper to notice some of these insinuations.

In so responsible a position as that held by Gen. McCLELLAN, it is not only natural, but desirable, that he should have near him those in whose judgment and integrity he has the utmost confidence; and if these qualities happen to be found in a near relative, the bond of fidelity will be all the stronger. He has in no instance appointed any member of his family, who has not been fully qualified for the position, or by whom the public has not been faithfully served. There is, perhaps, no man in the army of the same age, who, in the judgment of his comrades, has rendered more faithful and valuable service to the country than Gen. MARCY, the Chief of Staff, though they were never acknowledged or officially recognized by the Davis and Floyd Administrations. And here I desire to point out a resemblance as well as a difference. Gen. SCOTT has secured the appointment of his son-in-law to the office of Inspector-General, and Gen. McCLELLAN has secured the same position for his father-in-law. But here the resemblance ceases. Gen. MARCY is actually engaged in the organization of the army of the Potomac, working early and late in the manifold duties of his position, while Col. SCOTT is in quiet possession of New-York, that City having been constituted a military post for his exclusive convenience.

While referring to army matters, if I could get the ear of Gen. McCLELLAN, I would like to call his attention to one branch of his army which does not seem to keep pace with the others in improvement. I allude to the Volunteer Artillery. The *personnel* and material are of a high order, but there seems to be no sufficient head to develop its capabilities. I am yet to learn that any of these volunteer battalions have had any lessons in firing, beyond a salute. There has been no system of practice devised, by which they can be familiarized with their duties, and rendered of value in the field, except to swell the number of the army.

Some of our Washington papers are at issue as to the loyalty of the army, taking as a text for their controversy some of Dr. RUSSELL'S statements in one of his letters to the London *Times* There is, I learn, too much foundation for the assertions of that writer, and for the animadversions of the *Republican*. But the disloyalty, or rather luke-warmness of certain officers, is not so much due to hostility to the Administration, as to sympathy with the rebels, derived from past intimacy, and for which patriotism and pay offered but a miserable and inadequate antidote—especially as the pay is not proportionate to the degree of loyalty, nor withheld for the absence of it. There may be no overt act to convict these *emotional* traitors; but there is scarcely a doubt as to their real characters and sentiments. E.

Postal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The price paid the former contractor for furnishing postage stamps was eighteen cents per thousand. The price paid the present contractors is fourteen—saving nearly twenty-five per cent.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, while there was no discontinuance of postal service in any part of the country, the number of postal stamps issued was 216,000,000, which, at eighteen cents per thousand, the price actually paid under the former contract, amounted to $38,880, while at fourteen cents per thousand, the present price, they would have cost the Department $30,240, or nearly twenty-five per cent. difference.

Thus far, there have been issued, under the new contract, 55,000,000 stamps; as many more will be required to furnish the Post-offices in the country, and to meet the demand for the exchange of the old stamps.

The estimated issue of new stamps at the expiration of one year from the commencement thereof is $300,000,000; which at the old price cost the Department $54,000; while at the present price they will cost but $42,000. Making a saving to the Department under the present contract, as compared with the former one, of $12,000.

Ordinarily, when there is no exchange of stamps, 2,000,000 stamps per year are required for the use of the whole country, which at the present price cost the Department $8,000 per year less than under the old contract, which, in the six years of the new contract would res ult in a saving of $48,000.

State Senate Nominations.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 21.

The Democrats of the Fourteenth Senatorial District nominated, on Saturday, BENJAMIN F. WOOD, of Duanesburgh, for Senator.

COLORADO AND NEW-MEXICO.

Gov. Gilpin's First Message—Interesting and Suggestive Letter from His Excellency—The Colorado Legislature—The Governor's Ball—The Platte Valley Theatre—Inaugural Address of the Governor of New-Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

The Message of Gov. GILPIN, of Colorado Territory, has just been placed in my hands by an officer of the Government here. Apart from the fact of its being the first message of the first Governor of Colorado, the document is, in itself, especially interesting. We instance the following excerpts as being particularly valuable. He recommends:

"The subdivision of a Territorial area into counties suited to the wants and conveniences of the people, with provision for the more minute subdivision of townships, districts, and precincts, for Municipal Government and police. These subdivisions ought to be as small as the density of the population may render possible.

It will also be your care to establish a system of social police; laws for the prevention and punishment of crime and immorality; a code of civil laws and procedure for the pacific adjustment in matters of contract and dispute between citizens, and for the management and protection of estates of deceased persons, and the care of heirs and orphans. To these you will add tribunals for the executive management of the revenues of taxation, roads, education, charity and ministerial officers for the effective administration of public affairs in its minute details."

"The pressing necessity of military efficiency in discipline and arms is rendered absolute by the presence of *twenty-five thousand resident Indians, intermingled with our people, and on the routes of communication over which all supplies reach our territory.*" [The italics in the above sentence are mine.]

He goes on to say:

"I recommend the creation of a Territorial Organization of the militia, so efficient as to meet the necessities of our present and prospective condition; to maintain an energetic state of preparation, always ready and effective, to enforce order and overbear every enemy.

There is distinctly discernible in the industrial occupations of the people of Colorado a classification of pursuits, flowing naturally from the influence of climate and the close juxtaposition of vast mountains and plains. Mining exclusively occupies a portion of our people, pastural agriculture another portion, arable agriculture a third portion. With these are everywhere intermingled those who pursue commerce and manufacture.

The census reveals many valuable and very novel facts. The comparative proportions of our people devoted to mining within the mountains, to agriculture upon the great rivers, and those residing within the commercial towns, are clearly demonstrated. *The aggregate population is* 30,000. *The predominance in numbers of male citizens over females and children is a fact so remarkable as to have no recorded precedent in any new society voluntarily planted and perpetuated in the wilderness.*

I have had the agreeable opportunity to visit the citizens of our Territory at their homes and to accept of their generous hospitalities. *Three years have elapsed since the first pioneer settlement.* The grand energies and activity of the people everywhere manifest, have already created a powerful and well-balanced Commonwealth."

"Thus experience and labor establish many facts. The existence of the precious and rare metals in absolutely inexhaustible abundance and variety; the universal fertility of the soil, as well upon the flanks of the great mountains, as upon the plains and within the park; the uniform splendor and salubrity of the climate; the facility of transit and penetration by roads over all varieties of surface; these facts conclusively established, demonstrate that our country is supremely favored by Nature with all the elements which promise unrivaled rapidity of progress, prosperity and power.

A grand work to penetrate the middle region of our continent and to perfect the fraternal bonds of our whole people, sometimes isolated on the shores of different oceans, has long dominated in the heart of every American. An exploration and critical survey, nearly completed, of a line connecting Denver and Salt Lake cities, by Vasques Fork and the Middle Park, demonstrates the existence of a route through the snowy Cordillera, filling all the requirements of economical construction, easy transit, centrality and directness heretofore desired or demanded by any portion of the American people.

It is through the centre of Colorado Territory, then, that the Continental Railway is about to be constructed, which a few years will complete. Our territory will be bisected east and west by the grandest mark of all time, constructed to fraternize the domestic relations of our people, and to draw to and fro through the heart of the American Union the trade and commerce of all the nations and all the continents of the world. Such is the civic triumph which awaits the intrepid bravery and conquering energies of the pioneers who have developed and possess the great mountains.

As the extraction of gold with which our great mountains are permeated forms the primary occupation of our industrial population, and supplies the medium of commerce, I recommend that the condition and wants of our mining region be specially reported to the Federal Congress. To aid in perfecting the processes of economical mining, and indefinitely increase the production of the precious metals and coin, the liberal assistance of the Government and of science ought to be invoked, and it will be given."

In connection with this extremely interesting document, I am permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter of the Governor, just received in this City. It is dated Denver, Oct. 1, and, as will be immediately perceived, has an important bearing on the present position of the parties in the war for the Union. Recurring to the President's *first* proclamation in reference to the present war, and the events following hard upon it, Gov. GILPIN says:

"I anticipated *then* a conflict of nine years' duration, to be finally ended around the City of Mexico. Lately since Manassas, the fires of civil war have burst out here. Here is a conflict for the possession of the *great mountains*; the passes of the continent and the connections of the Pacific Ocean. This has suddenly become a strategical point of superlative importance. Remember, what little importance attached to Gibraltar before the expansion of modern times upon the Atlantic. So, now the immense growth of our affairs on the coast of the Pacific Ocean and beyond, together with the growing dangers of the sea connections, make this key of the passes of the Cordillera and the possession of the great mountains, the most valuable strategical point upon our continent, and prospectively the most valuable to the whole commercial world. An exploring party sent by me in July to make a minute examination of the topography between Denver and Salt Lake cities, has returned and solved forever the discussion of a *Ecoritevetal Road.* The route passes all the mountain chains under 40°, and continuously, without obstacle. The condition of this Territory is especially interesting. The abundance of gold is the same as salt in the sea, but economical methods of extracting it are not known or practiced. Science and discipline—labor and capital are wanted. *Ten thousand soldiers, robust, healthy, and in the palmy prime of physical perfection, are here; but neither arms, ammunition, provision, clothing or horses, to put a single regiment in the field. Money is wanted.*

Again, it is in the programme of the *Southern policy* to invest the mountains and Mexico. The North is not awake to this. The war raging on the Potomac does not menace the permanent prospective overthrow of the Continental Union; *the possession of the mountains* does. Who has ever displaced the people of the Alps, the Tyrol, or the Caucasus? Let such a people hold *this* mountain system, its passes, and its parks, and the hope of a Continental Union, the oracular inspiration and mission of our race is quenched forever. It is a policy to anticipate and conquer results."

The closing paragraphs, it will be perceived, have a most important bearing on present events.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.

From another letter, dated Oct. 9, I learn that the Colorado Legislature is in session, and is in very good working order.

The most interesting event of the season, however, was the Governor's Ball, which was given by his Excellency on the night of the 8th inst. It was the "grandest and most extensive affair of the kind ever known in this region." The Governor and his Secretary received the guests, and performed the honors of the occasion. Notwithstanding the scarcity of ladies, they found enough in Denver to answer the purposes of this ball.

A THEATER IN DENVER.

In order that the citizens of Denver might not be behind the rest of the world in dramatic amusements, a number of mechanics, last Spring, associated together, under the name of "The Platte Valley Theatre Company," and immediately commenced building a temple of Thespis. The main building is 50 by 100 feet, besides a green-room and ladies' dressing-room. It has a dress-circle, parquette and gallery, and altogether will seat 1,500 persons. The entire stage room is 30 feet deep and height of proscenium 18 feet; ventilating and heating arrangements perfect. The interior is being finished with taste and elegance. Mr. MURPHY is to be the theatrical manager, and will open it in about two weeks, with a good Eastern company. They are engaged for a season of thirteen weeks.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. CONNELLY, OF NEW-MEXICO.

On the 7th inst., Gov. CONNELLY, of New-Mexico, delivered his inaugural address at Santa Fé. It is an able and patriotic document, as the following short paragraph will indicate:

"A plain duty lies before us. The invaders must be repulsed from our own soil. The integrity of New-Mexico must be reëstablished. What has been lost must be recovered. Strong arms and brave hearts will be required to meet the foe, and drive them without the limits of the territory. The hardy sons of the soil must put forth their own exertions in defence of their own rights, liberties and possessions. These are not times for vacillation and indecision. Every inspiration of patriotism calls for an individual participation in the sad drama that is being enacted. There is no neutral ground in the contest upon which men can stand and discharge the obligations which, as loyal citizens, they owe their Government."

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER—A VETO—COMPTROLLER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, Ald. FREAR in the Chair, Mr. CORNELL moved that the report of the Committee on National Affairs, in relation to the appointment of Allotment Commissioner to disburse the soldiers' funds, a portion of which (appointing Mr. A. V. Stout as said Commissioner) was adopted at the last meeting, be reconsidered, and the whole subject referred back to the Committee. Mr. CORNELL said that, from certain facts that had come to his knowledge since the last meeting of the Board, he was convinced that the disbursement of said funds should be made by the City authorities. The motion to reconsider and refer back was carried without debate.

The Mayor sent in a veto of a resolution of the Board changing the place for holding the polls in the Sixteenth District of the Seventeenth Ward, giving as a reason therefor that he "could see no necessity for the change, and no grounds therefor are set forth in the papers before me."

The Comptroller transmitted his weekly statement of the finances as follows:

Balance on hand Oct. 12	$831,302 18
Receipts	1,140,902 17
Total	$1,972,204 35
Payments	568,815 81
Balance on hand Oct. 19	$1,403,388 54

Considerable routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CHANGE IN THE RULES—NO CHANGE IN THE PUBLIC ADVERTISING.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, after the reference of petitions and resolutions, a report was adopted authorising the Comptroller to purchase a lot in Pike-street, at a price not exceeding $3,000, for Hose Co. No. 1. Mr. BARNEY moved so to amend Rule 40, (in accordance with previous notice,) as that only thirteen votes would be required to suspend the rules, instead of sixteen, as the rule now stands. Mr. ORTON denounced the proposition, as being, in the present condition of the Board, calculated to give to the thirteen the power to rush any kind of business through, leaving the minority of eleven perfectly helpless. Mr. KEECH also opposed the change, which was supported mainly by Mr. BARNEY, and was carried—ayes 13, noes 10.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN THE CITY AND COUNTY—EXPENSES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT TWO MILLION DOLLARS—NO INSPECTORS OR CANVASSERS APPOINTED.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, the special business in first order being the appointment of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election. This, however, was postponed until the next meeting. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Police, giving the following estimate of the amount necessary for the year 1862, viz.: General expenses, $39,500; New-York Police, $1,749,912; Brooklyn Police, $217,500—making a total of $2,000,912.

The official notification of the State Comptroller of the equalization and assessment in relation to the assessment and property in this City and County, was read, and caused much discussion, Messrs. ELY, PURDY and others, strongly protesting against the increase of $21,000,000 in the valuation of property over that of last year. The document was eventually referred.

The Harlem Bridge Commission asked for a further appropriation, the last one, amounting to $80,000, being exhausted.

A long and somewhat personal communication was received from J. T. T. ROSETTE, a naturalized citizen, complaining of the course pursued by the Inspectors of Registry, at No. 80 Houston-street, which was ordered to be sent to the Inspectors. A series of resolutions, having in view the diminution of the Sheriff's fees for furnishing "official records to the State authorities of parties convicted in the various Criminal Courts," was the subject of prolonged discussion, but it was eventually referred.

A Report on various bills for printing, advertising, &c., and also upon that of the *Daily News* for the payment of which a *mandamus* had been granted, was offered by Mr. BLUNT, but as it was imperfect and incomplete, and bore only his own signature, (Mr. PURDY declining to sign until he had had an opportunity of perusing and examining it,) some discussion ensued, pending which the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SLAVER MARY FRANCIS.—The examination in the case of JOHN A. MACHADO, charged with fitting out the *Mary Francis* and other slavers from this port, was resumed, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORNE. John A. DOWDALD, the mate of the *Mary Francis*, and two or three others of her crew, were examined in relation to MACHADO'S connection with the vessel, but nothing was eliicited tending to establish the fact of his legal responsibility for her fitting out as a slaver, or that he had any connection with her while she remained in this port. A certain mysterious lady, named Mrs. WATSON, everywhere intervenes between the accused and all legal responsibility in the case, and the law, having failed to secure Mrs. WATSON, appears likely from the evidence thus far to retain but a slippery hold on MACHADO. The examination will be continued to-day.

ARREST FOR POCKETPICKING.—Officer FERRE, of the Second Precinct, yesterday, arrested a man, who gave his name as JOHN SMITH, for picking the pocket of Mr. OLIVER H. P. BRUSH, of No. 156 West Porty-second-street. It appears that Mr. BRUSH was looking at some engravings in a show-window in Nassau-street, near Fulton, when he felt something suddenly pulling at his vest, and looking around he saw the accused standing behind him with his hand hold of the guard-chain of his gold watch, valued at $100, which he had pulled from the fob, and was about to transfer to his own pocket. Justice WELCH committed the accused in default of $500 bail. The prisoner is said to be an old offender. The Police have his likeness in their gallery, and they pronounce him to be very expert in relieving people of the contents of their pockets.

PRESENTATION.—The Board of Underwriters of the City of New-York, on Saturday, presented to the wife of T. AUG. CRAVEN, United States Navy, a superb gift, consisting of a massive silver waiter, pitcher and goblets, with the following inscription; "Presented by the Board of Underwriters of New-York, viz.: The Atlantic, Commercial, Great Western, Mercantile, New-York, Neptune, Orient, Pacific, Sun, Union and Washington Marine Insurance Companies, to the wife of Lieut. T. AUG. CRAVEN, U. S. N., as a mark of appreciation of services rendered by him to the Commerce of his country, in the vicinity of Key West, Fla., while in command of the United States steamer *Crusader*. 1861.

AN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—EDWARD MADDEN, a Frenchman, who for several months past has been confined in the Tombs, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night last, by jumping from the third tier of cells, where he was confined, to the lower floor. His left ankle was fractured very seriously and his right arm broken in two places. He left a letter in his cell, saying that he was tired of a life in the Tombs, and intended to end it by suicide. He was taken to the Penitentiary Hospital for treatment.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 261 East Fourteenth-street, upon the body of JOHN O'BRIEN, who died on Saturday night last, from compression of the brain, produced by violence committed in some manner unknown to the jury. The deceased was a native of Ireland, about 70 years of age.

MORTALITY.—From the Weekly Report of the City Inspector for the week ending Oct. 21, 1861, it appears that the number of deaths was 386, being an increase of 8 on the previous week, and a decrease of 28 from the corresponding week of last year. From the acute diseases, the number died was 163; from chronic diseases, 165, and from external causes, 38.

Death of the Founder of the Order of Odd Fellows.

A special session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was convened last night at Odd Fellows Hall to take measures to express the feelings of the Lodge upon hearing of the death of P. G. Sire THOMAS WILDEY.

Mr. WILDEY instituted the first lodge of Odd Fellows in America in 1819 in the City of Baltimore. In 1821 the first Grand Lodge was formed in Maryland.

This body claimed supreme jurisdiction in the order until 1825. In the meantime Lodges had been established in Pennsylvania, New-York and Massachusetts, all acting independently of the Maryland organization, and of each other. After much time spent in travel from one to the other, and protracted negotiation, Mr. WILDEY succeeded in persuading all these to unite themselves in one general fraternity, The Grand Lodge of Maryland was organized in its separate capacity, and the Lodges of the several States united in forming the "Grand Lodge of the United States," the first communication being held in the City of Baltimore on the 22d of February, 1825, with THOMAS WILDEY for Grand Master, a title which was subsequently changed for that of Grand Sire. This position he held until 1833, when he retired from official station, though remaining an active working member of the Order, and a regular attendant at the sessions of the Grand Lodge of the United States to the time of his decease.

The session was called to order at 8 P. M. by the presiding officer, who in feeling language stated the object of the call. A series of resolutions of condolence, appropriate to the occasion, were offered and adopted.

A Committee of four were appointed to proceed to Baltimore, and represent the Grand Lodge at the obsequies of the departed brother. The Committee, who are all Grand officers, and who proceeded to Baltimore last night, are Messrs. Myer Stern, John J. Davis, C. C. Pinckney and Theodore Froment.

Fair of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Annual Fair of this Society, which has for its especial object the relief of the Roman Catholic poor of the City, commenced, last night, at the City Assembly rooms. The parishes represented are fewer in number this than last year, and comprise those of St. Patrick's, St. Peter's, St. Francis Xavier, the Transfiguration and Nativity. Each church or parish has its respective table, and appropriates the proceeds thereof, while the money taken at the entrance is equally divided among all, the general expense being jointly supported.

The feature of the Fair this year is the patriotic feeling displayed in the decoration of the hall. As we enter, we notice to our right a large canopy composed of our national colors. Under this is St. Patrick's table, and the canopy is formed of the immense flag, 40 feet by 20, which is held so sacredly by the Sixty-ninth, it having been presented to them by President LINCOLN while they were at Georgetown Heights. Scarfs of red, white and blue are intertwined about the uprights which support the canopy.

The display upon St. Andrew's table is also enlivened by a brilliant red, white and blue background, meeting in the centre about a marble bust of the Father of Our Country, the noble brow enwreathed with deep-green laurel leaves.

Another attraction of this table is a shrine of the Virgin, draped in snowy lace, caught here and there with bands of white roses. The statue within is in natural colors, while on either side stands Parian vases filled with white lilies.

St. Peter's refreshment table carries off the palm in historical and national emblems. Perched high on a peak of rugged rock we behold an eagle which once sailed and circled above the swaying forests of the Rocky Mountains. Now his shriek is hushed and his skin is stuffed, and his wings spread to their utmost feather by the hand of art, so naturally, withal, that he seemed to contemplate with inborn pride the graceful folds of the Star Spangled Banner which fall about his perch, Just beneath, and encircled by the flag, hangs an oil-painting of WASHINGTON crossing the Delaware. On this table we noticed some fine specimens of fire-arms; one, a musket of superior workmanship, presented by Mr. INGLESBY; another, from the Armory at Harper's Ferry, will be regarded with interest by many.

The fancy table of this parish has been presented with a curious and exquisitely beautiful temple, composed entirely of National flowers. It was constructed at Manhasset, L. I., and bears a card of presentation marked thus: "Presented by the Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD." It is ten feet in height, and has twelve main columns, besides the inner and small ones of the archways. Here we also saw an elegant silver egg-cup stand, the cups are lined with gold, and the spoons composed of the same precious metal; surmounting all is a spread eagle, whose silver wings hover protectingly over tiny casters for pepper and salt.

The Nativity has a useful as well as pretty little cradle-quilt of red, white and blue squares, the white forming a centre, round which cluster the red, white and blue.

St. Francis Zavier boasted a Wheel of Fortune constructed upon a somewhat novel plan, a warning gong on top, the sounding of which will no doubt attract to it more than the usual attention. The most noticeable feature of this table is a fine oil painting of the Virgin and Child, in the style of the Italian masters of the old school. It is over one hundred years old, and is held at a high price. It will be raffled for at the close of the fair.

Local M. E. Preacher's Convention.

The local preachers attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church continued their session yesterday.

A series of resolutions were offered, to the effect that the Methodist Church desired to express their loyalty to the Government, and would aid and assist it by all means in their power, and it was their duty as preachers of the Church to encourage all men in sustaining the Union.

A debate arose on this subject, and another series of resolutions were offered, to the effect that the Government were right in their action, but that as ministers of the Church the members of the Session could not interfere. After discussion, the entire subject was laid on the table, but will doubtless be taken up again before the close of the session.

The annual sermon was then preached by Dr. BAILEY, and the Session adjourned till this morning.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Ira Harris, of Albany; Bayard Taylor of Pennsylvania; Judge Soper, of Ohio; Col. Graham from Washington; Lieut. George E. Belknap and Thomas T. Kane, of the U. S. N.; Charles Schott, U. S. Engineer, from the Tortugas; D. T. Vail, of Troy; Major George Phelps, of the Army of the Potomac; and John Stryker, of Rome, are at the Astor House.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh: L. B. Jewell, of Boston; F. E. Chuffard, of Paris; W. E. Wyatt, of Baltimore; L. P. W. Der Bainy, of New-Brunswick; E. S. Avery and Chas. Richmond, of Detroit; E. S. Willing, of Philadelphia; W. B. Snow, of Providence; and G. C. Converse, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. William Kelley, of Rhinebeck; Chas. Kelley, of Philadelphia; Henry Sanford, of Bridgeport; Henry Placide, of Long Island; E. N. Gilbert, of Utica; D. Dorsey, of Jefferson County; Lieut. Worth, (son of the late Gen. Worth,) of the U. S. Army, and P. L. Bogart, of Long Island, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. McDaniels, of Vermont; Capt. D. H. Hastings, of the U. S. Army; G. V. S. Aiken, of the U. S. Army; G. F. Dale, of Philadelphia; M. Taylor, of Buffalo; Fitzhugh Coyle and family, from Washington, and W. Wendell, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. John Appleton, of Boston, Ex-Minister to St. Petersburgh; Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, U. S. A., and James I. Day, of Stonington, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. J. H. Whitmore, of Portland; W. H. Burridge, of Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Wells, of Rochester, and W. S. Stillwagen, U. S. N., are at the International Hotel.

Hon. J. Bradley, of Indiana, is at the Lafarge House.

The McCormick Reaper.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21.

The Commissioners of Patents has decided on McCORMICK'S application for the extension of his reaper patent of 1847. First, that the invention is one of great utility and importance to the public; second, that the sums already received by McCORMICK, and the sums that he is entitled to receive from infringements, together amount to an adequate remuneration, and therefore the patent should not be extended. Parties residing in New-York State, and opposing the extension, were represented by Judge DEWITT, C. LAWRENCE and ROBT. W. FENWICK, of Washington City.

[Advertisement.]

A DEAD SHOT.—A man who always hits the mark is a dead shot. A shade this way or that would have spoiled KNOX'S Fall style of gentlemen's hat; but as it is, he has obtained that "nameless grace" peculiar to perfection, and we defy hatter, capper, or "any other man," to examine his assortment of hats, caps, &c., at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-st., and deny his claims to be held first in the world of fashion and in the estimation of every Union-loving citizen.

The only Sewing-Machines that are of any practical utility, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are those which make the Grover & Baker stitch and the lock stitch. Various styles of both kinds can be seen at the establishment of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

CLINTON—IRELAND.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 21, by Rev. V. Bruce, CHARLES CLINTON, of Hoboken, to FRANCES JANE IRELAND, of New-York, daughter of John Ireland, Esq.

RUNCIE—GILDERSLEEVE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Norwalk, Conn., WILLIAM J. RUNCIE to ELVIRA M. GILDERSLEEVE, second daughter of Thos. J. Gildersleeve, Esq.

HAYDOCK—HENRY.—On Monday, Oct. 21, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, JOSEPH HAYDOCK, of New-York City, and MAGGIE E., daughter of John C. Henry, Esq., of South Brooklyn.

DIED.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 20, THOMAS JACKSON, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 231½ Elizabeth-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The members will meet at the Lodge-room at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the N. G.

PALMOTTO.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 20, RACHEL, widow of the late D. L. M. Peixotto, M. D., aged 63 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, and sons-in-law David Hays, A. H. Cardoza and B. H. Solzas, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 111 West 24th-st.

MCCAFFERY.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 20, after a long and distressing illness, ANNIE, daughter of Philip and Margaret McCaffery, aged 21 years, 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 1st-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 9 o'clock. Requiem Mass in Nativity Church at 9½ A. M.

MOORE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 20, EDWARD LE GRAND, only son of Alfred and Margaret G. Moore, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 220 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

EGINTON.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 20, of consumption, OLIVIA MARIA EGINTON, beloved wife of William Eginton, and only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Polin Handcock, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 284 Bleecker-st., to Greenwood Cemetery, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dublin and Westmeath, Ireland, papers please copy.

ROSS.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 21, EDITH, infant daughter of Leander and Julia B. Ross.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 115 West 21st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Nyack for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services.

WOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 21, WALTER C., son of William H. and Caroline M. Wood, aged 16 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 3½ P. M., from No. 137 East 34th-st.

WHITLOCK.—On Monday morning, Oct. 21, at the residence of her son, Benj. M. Whitlock, MARY, widow of Thaddeus Whitlock, in the 77th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, Mott Haven. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The Church is a few blocks from Harlem Bridge and from the Mott Haven depôt, where carriages will be in waiting. The Harlem Railroad train which leaves 26th-st. at 2:30 reaches Mott Haven at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Mechanicsville, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 18, Col. ABEL SMITH, of the Thirteenth Regiment, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Major Abel Smith, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, corner of North 2d and Lorimer sts., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In North Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 19, ANNE CHARLOTTE, daughter of Reune and Mary Dean Martin, aged 4 months.

STEELE.—In Gravesend, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 19, suddenly, ROBERT T. STEELE, Jr., son of Robert T. and Maria Steele, of Wiltop, Westchester County, aged 20 years.

RYERSON.—In Bloomingdale, Passaic County, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 18, Mrs. CLARA RYERSON, wife of John M. Ryerson, deceased, aged 76 years.

CAFFREY.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 20, at the residence of Geo. C. Grundy, suddenly MARGARET CAFFREY.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 1 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 551.—OCT. 21, 1861.
16, 69, 57, 9, 70, 78, 13, 33, 41, 45, 68, 32, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 552.—OCT. 21, 1861.
26, 34, 62, 59, 21, 24, 36, 30, 65, 20, 10, 47.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Conducted by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL COMPANY,
J. H. BRUNDAGE, JR., President.

DEODORIZED
ILLUMINATING OIL,

Unsurpassed by any KEROSENE manufactured.

It is nearly *Colorless*, of a *Pleasant Odor*, and burns without smoking, or crusting the wick.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE.

For sale in any quantity, at a greatly
REDUCED PRICE.

Packed in Cans and Cases for foreign markets.

Apply to U. TALLMAN,
No. 34 Burling-slip,
New-York.

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND
KEROSENE OIL.

The price of our
STANDARD KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL
Has been
STILL FURTHER REDUCED
To meet the market.

Although this Oil is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER,
it will be sold at the
SAME PRICE AS THE EXPLOSIVE OILS
now in general use.

J. H. BURNDAGE & CO.,
Nos. 36 and 38 Burling-slip.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

We desire to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, to prepare for an entire new assortment next Spring, and in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements to our customers from now until that date. We ask buyers to examine the quality and revised prices of our
CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND OTHER HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AND ESPECIALLY
OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
We promise satisfaction in all cases,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER BROOME-ST.

ARMY WATCHES.
Just received, watches made expressly for soldiers' use for sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
VERY LOW, AT
AT G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

UNTIL AFTER THE
HOLIDAYS,
WE WILL RETAIL
OUR LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
FINE CLOTHING,
Which comprises a full assortment of fashionable garments, manufactured this season expressly for the City and near-by trade.
The goods will be offered at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
the object being

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; best of City reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a competent young English girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress; both are willing to make themselves generally useful; they have three years' references from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 219 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days. Pull the middle bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations; one as chambermaid and laundress, and the other as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; they have three years' references. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED; A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; or as cook, and washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 65 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation in a genteel family as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 47th-st., at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or would do sewing in a private family; can have the best City reference. Call at No. 92 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN American girl, a situation to do chamberwork, or waiting, or sewing; no objection to general housework in a small family. Good City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 110 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—A SITuation wanted, by two respectable young girls—one as chambermaid or waitress, and the other as cook. Best of City references from their last places. Call at No. 280 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 68 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE AND SEWER.—Situation wanted, by a very respectable German Protestant girl, to nurse children and do plain sewing, or make herself generally useful up stairs; is of very neat appearance, obliging disposition, and speaks English well; is highly recommended and willing to hire at low wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young English girl, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in waiting. Call for two days at No. 315 East 9th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; will have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; she is neat and tidy in her habits; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 1 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to do general housework in a small family; is willing to remain in the City or go in the country; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st.; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and washing, and would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 348 6th-av., third floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman, with good City reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a thorough domestic. Apply at No. 137 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent person, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen for this day only, at No. 51 Exchange-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as up-stairs girl; would have no objection to a situation as waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 7th-av. corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands cooking all kinds of game and boning fowl, meats and soups, jellies and desserts, and is a first-rate baker; no objection to assist with the coarse part of the washing; wishes a situation in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third story, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches; understands French and English cooking; can give most satisfactory reference for capability and character to her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with 5 years' City reference, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; understands meats, poultry and pastry, soups and jellies and game; wages, $9; also a thorough waitress and chambermaid, takes the place of a waitress; wages, $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches—meat, game, pastry, bread. To be seen, for two days. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor. No objections to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable protestant woman as cook in a small private family; one who is a good cook and good baker; would assist with the washing if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 355 2d-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant cook wants a situation; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including pastries, baking, &c., which for the best of City reference can be found at the Employment Society's Office for two days, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands English and French cooking, all kinds of soups and desserts; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; the best of City references given. Call at No. 217 7th av., between 21th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman would take a first-class cook's place, who understands all kinds of family cooking; is a prime baker; has no objection to city or country; is at liberty to leave her present place this day. Call for two days at No. 73 West 19th-st., Mrs. MANLEY, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman wishes to engage as above; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, games, soups, &c.; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies and pastry, in all its branches; five years' reference as to capability and sobriety. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; bread, biscuits and pastries; would assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Inquire in the shoe-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; good baker of bread; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 33 West 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as good cook; can come well recommended; understands baking in all styles; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 362 2d-av., second door from 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY ONE who is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; no objection to washing and ironing, if required; the best of City reference. Call at No. 133 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION; understands her business, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning and larding, pastrys and deserts; can come well recommended from her employers. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—A LADY ABOUT TO PART WITH her cook, wishes to recommend her to some lady desiring a faithful woman in that capacity. Inquire, for one week, at No. 68 Irving-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; lived two years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches. Best references may be given as to character and capacity. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A steady, competent and obliging woman. Apply at No. 210 5th-av., on Monday and Tuesday, before 10 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY AN English woman, as good cook; has the best reference. Call at No. 57 Greenwich-st., for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, a situation as good plain cook, and would assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or take charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 158 East 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman; has no objection to assist in the washing; best of City references. Call at No. 109 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A middle-aged woman, as good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter, no objections to a short distance in the country; thoroughly competent of her business; very best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2nd avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young Englishwoman, a situation as cook, and assist with washing; understands cooking thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Also several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL, a situation as good plain cook and laundress, or would do general housework; will be found willing and obliging, and can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate laundress, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as good cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 68½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent testimonials from her last place; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; a comfortable home preferred rather than high wages. Call or address No. 20 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A WOMAN, AS PROFESSED cook, wants a situation; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, pastry, soups, desserts; is an excellent bread, biscuit and cake baker; can give three years' recommendation as to her capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 398 7th-av. between 34th and 35th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as good plain cook and assist with washing; understands cooking thoroughly; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Also several nice Protestant girls, at moderate wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL, a situation as good plain cook and laundress, or would do general housework; will be found willing and obliging, and can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate laundress, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as good cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 68½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent testimonials from her last place; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; a comfortable home preferred rather than high wages. Call or address No. 20 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A WOMAN, AS PROFESSED cook, wants a situation; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, pastry, soups, desserts; is an excellent bread, biscuit and cake baker; can give three years' recommendation as to her capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 398 7th-av. between 34th and 35th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and a good plain cook, and a perfect washer and ironer. Call at No. 366 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, in a small, private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top-floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country, has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, competent girl, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 65 West 37th-st., where satisfactory references can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family. Apply for two days at No. 103 7th-av., in the rear, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone; can give the best City references. Call at No. 471 2d-av., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or laundress, by a Protestant woman, who refers to her last employer for many years' service, where she can be now found, at No. 3 East 34th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 79 East 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 107 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO Protestant girls want situations—one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; best of City references can be given from both. Can be seen for two days, or until suited, at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE woman, who will be found fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, as first-class cook, both meat and pastry. Will assist in washing, if required. Has good references. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, fully competent for her duties in the above capacity; will assist in washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 110 West 28th-st., in the candy store, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress; best City references. Call at No. 7 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK AND WASHER—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two smart English girls, one as good cook and first-rate washer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; or they would do general housework in private families; are willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; willing to go to the country; best City reference from last place. Call or address, for two days, No. 115 East 13th-st., corner 3d-av., over store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook and good washer and ironer; best references; will go to the country. Call at No. 251 Spring-st., in the rear, Room No. 15.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO has worked at dressmaking for the last ten years for private families, would like to get a few more customers, by the day, week, or month; would go as seamstress in a private family; has got a Wheeler & Wilson machine; would not object to the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—COOK, &c.—A young, intelligent person, would like a situation in a family; understands hair-dressing and plain dress making; is an excellent milliner; has no objection to the care of a grown child, or to travel with a lady as companion. Also, a first-class cook wishes a situation in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as general servant; makes herself generally useful; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; understands chamberwork and waiting; is fully competent for each capacity. Wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation for a smart, industrious servant girl, to do good plain cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, faithful, economizing and neat, and highly recommended. Call for ELIZA, at 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a German girl as servant in a small family, or a gentleman. Apply at No. 47 Clinton-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, for general housework; understands all kinds of up-stairs work, and is a good plain sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is not afraid to work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, a situation as general house servant in a private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. Can give the most satisfactory reference. Call, for two days, at No. 103 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to engage as above; understands housework thoroughly; is a good cook, baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter, if required; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RE-spectable young girl wishes a situation in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do the general housework of a family. Has no objection to City or country. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 197 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RE-spectable Protestant middle-aged woman, whose husband is going to Europe, would like a situation as housekeeper or cook, in City or country; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker, and can give satisfactory recommendations as to honesty and trustworthiness; no objections to washing. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, and to do up fine muslins; understands hair-dressing; no objection to go traveling to any part, or take care of a baby or grown children; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 7th-av., corner of 26th-st., New-York.

AS MILLINER.—A FRENCH MILLINER DEsires employment, to work by the day. Apply at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress by a respectable widow woman; can do up linen and fineries in the neatest manner; would assist in chamberwork, if required; she understands her business in all its branches; she is strong and healthy; no objection to the country, or a private boarding-house; can show long and satisfactory City reference from her last place; she is honest and obliging. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fineries beautifully, and all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; or will take a situation as competent chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; can do French fluting; no objections to assist in the chamberwork; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; inquire in the shoe store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A GIRL WITH EXCELLENT reference, wants a situation as laundress in a respectable family; she understands her business thoroughly; she would go as nurse, or would do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent person wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of clear starching, French fluting and gentlemen's shirts in good style. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS ADN CHAMBERMAID.—An active and industrious girl is anxious to engage as above; is a first-rate chambermaid and good washer; can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; lived three years in her last place. Call No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. One who has served in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from birth. Can be seen at No. 869 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., for two days. The best City reference given.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ELDERLY woman, long-accustomed to the care of young children, a situation as infant's nurse; understands cutting children's dresses; is a good seamstress—a Protestant; would prefer a situation in the country. Apply No. 127 Amity st

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most competent woman, as nurse; has been a good many years in that capacity; and is capable of taking charge of a infant from its birth; the best of City references can be given. Call for two days at 91 Greenwich-av.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUation as nurse; is fond of children, and has good recommendations. She would be willing to take a place as waitress or chambermaid. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the very best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 327 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square, second floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 251 6th-av. corner of 16th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a willing and obliging girl, who can be well recommended; no objection to do a child's washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 178 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and plain seamstress. Can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to mind children or do housework. Call at her last employer's, 97 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse; thoroughly understands the entire charge of a child from its infancy; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 27th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an English woman, of middle age, a permanent situation in a gentleman's family; has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of children; is an excellent seamstress; would take entire charge of an infant. Call at her present employer's, No. 148 East 33d-st., on Tuesday, the 22d. No objections to the country.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—A WOMAN, OF many years' experience and tried capability, wants a situation as nurse; she is fully competent to take charge of an infant or growing children; will be found worthy of trust under all circumstances. City references of the highest order can be produced. Apply or address No. 92 West 19th-st., 2d floor, rear, near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, An situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years; no objection to the country. Call at No. 197 3d-av., third door above 18th-st.; in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days, or until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted for a young woman as nurse and seamstress; in consequence of changes in the family her services are no longer required. Call at her present employer's, No. 63 West 32d-st., where the best of recommendations will be given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person, a situation as seamstress in a private family; is willing to do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; understands cutting and making ladies undergarments, including chemising, and can sew neatly; wages not so much an object as a steady place; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as first-class seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; has the best of City reference; also, a first-class waitress in a private family; understands her duties perfectly, and has the best of City references; full satisfaction will be given from their last employers. Call at No. 159 West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl, as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or waiting; can cut and fit children's dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found competent and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 230½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, and the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would not object to the care of a child or light chamberwork; would make engagement with a few ladies by week or month, for the Winter; best of City reference can be given. Call, till suited, at present employer's, No. 48 West 47th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting; is willing to go by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing, and will be found obliging in every way; can produce good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman a situation as seamstress, or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 24 West 31st-st. Best City references.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Can be seen, with good reference, at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, FOR a very superior Protestant waitress; thoroughly understands all the dining-room duties, taking charge of silver plate, &c.; has been accustomed to serve in some of the best families in New-York and Brooklyn; no objection to either city or country; has the highest testimonials. Inquire for ELIZA, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging, and has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young English girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with washing; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY WISHES A SITuation where her services will be an equivalent for her board; is a fine seamstress and dressmaker, and a good housekeeper. Address G. MORE, Godfries' Post-office. Broadway.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO INVALIDS.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, of sobriety and experience, desires a situation as nurse and general attendant on an invalid of either sex; can act as reader or amanuensis if required; best of reference. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

A FULL SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE at the old Employment Office, No. 294 4th-av. Among these are Welsh, Scotch, English, Irish, &c. They are well recommended and many are willing to take low wages in City or country. A. M. SEE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an active girl, as a proficient waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; or would take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as waitress; good City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 64 West Washington place

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation in a retail dry-goods store as book-keeper or assistant, or as clerk in the department of domestic goods; would prefer a Broadway establishment; can refer to a former employer on Broadway. Address M., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses and carriages; is also a good waiter; has lived with first-class families in England; has the best of reference for both situations, and is fully competent to fill either. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or a note will be attended to. No objection to the country.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as coachman or groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; would go to the country; has the best City reference from his last place. Call or address T. C., No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

A COACHMAN.—A STEADY MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; he understands the care of horses and carriages; also, the care of fast horses; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address N. B., No. 1,166 Broadway, or No. 158 East 31st-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man, who has lived in some of the most respectable families in this City for 17 years, and can be well recommended by them; can wait on table if required. Apply at No. 305 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT DISposing of his horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman, reliable in every respect. Address E. M. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; will be found civil and obliging; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has three years' reference from his last place. Address M. B. Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, English; has had many years' experience; is a good groom and careful driver; no objections to the country; can give the best of City and country reference; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address E. B., at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN EXPErienced and careful driver, well acquainted with the management of horses, and capable of acting as veterinary surgeon, when required, wants a situation; he has filled the above situation in one family for ten years, and can come well recommended. A note addressed to J. M., Box 2,022 Post-office, will meet prompt attention.

A GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver; is not afraid of hard work, and would like to make himself useful; has the best of City reference. Address L. D., No. 79 Bleecker-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young man, English, as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care of horses; is a thorough groom and good steady driver; can wait on table, and will make himself useful; has the best of City reference; no objection to country. Address W. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a respectable Protestant young man, American, of long experience in the care of horses; is a good, careful driver; is willing and obliging; will make himself useful; is a good milker of cows. Address, for two days, C. W., No. 12 23d-st., near Broadway, Intelligence Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations, by man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairy-woman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, (English,) a situation as vegetable and plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses, and can milk a cow; moderate wages will be accepted for a permanent situation; has the very best of City reference from his late employer. For further particulars address ADAMS, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, FARMER, COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, no family. Protestants; man is a good gardener or farmer; wife is a first-rate cook or dairy woman, or would take charge of any gentleman's place during the Winter; can give the best of references. Apply at, or address X., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or gardener, by a married man, no family, Scotch, has had many years' experience in this country; wife is a good cook, dairywoman, &c. Apply at, or address A. W., Smith's Seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married Scotchman who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. Address A. R., at Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, and is a good milker of cows; can take care of vegetable garden, work on farm, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Any one in need of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to T. B., No

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.
PAYMENT
may be made in 6 ₰ cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks, or current funds.
C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF READ, DREXEL & Co., No. 40 WALL-ST.

Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Bankers' Notes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment. WM. G. READ,
Government Agent.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 42 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year Treasury Notes received At Par in payment For 7 3-10 per cents.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

To the Assenting Mortgage Creditors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.:

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN duly elected Trustees to purchase the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, or all its property real and personal, or any part thereof, at any foreclosure or other sale that may be made, and to organize a new corporation from the purchasers of said road, upon the basis proposed in a plan dated Sept. 3, 1861, and an agreement made in pursuance thereof, dated Oct. 3, 1861, would respectfully inform you that so large a number of the Land Grant and Second Mortgage Eastern Division bondholders have assented to said plan and basis of reorganization, that there is no reasonable doubt but that we shall be able to carry out the plan thus assented to.

It is expected by us that within a brief period of time, the road and its franchises will be sold, by order of the United States District Court, for the payment of its Mortgage Bonds.

It is necessary that we have the immediate control and possession of the Bonds for which you assented. We therefore request you, at your earliest convenience, and before the 1st day of November, 1861, to deposit your Bonds with us at our office, room 4, No. 29 William-st., City of New-York. You will receive therefor a certificate to bearer, which will represent the Bond deposited, and have the same market value, and your Bond will be carefully kept in some bank in the City of New-York.

A copy of the plan and agreement can be obtained at our office.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

ISAAC SEYMOUR,
HORACE GALPEN,
BENJ. F. DAWSON,
FRANCIS VOSE,
FRED. P. JAMES,
WILLIAM GOULD,
D. M. HUGHES,
} Trustees.

Parties in interest who have not yet assented can do so at any time previous to November 1, 1861, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1861.

TO THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, EASTERN DIVISION, OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed to superintend the foreclosure of your mortgage and protect your interests, have seen notices apparently from those interested in the Land Grant Bonds, whose security is only upon the Western Division. We think your security ample, not only for your Bonds, but for a large amount beyond.

The schemes put forth look to the appropriation of a large portion of your security by those who have no lien thereon. Your Committee have, in view of a decree and sale at an early day, perfected such an arrangement as will, they confidently believe, protect you fully and enable the purchaser to bring about, at a proper time, a reunion of the two Divisions of the Road. They invite you to call on either of the undersigned and give your assent to such arrangement.

D. E. WHEELER,
F. A. PALMER,
JOHN BOND,
DAVID DOWS,
PRENTIS DOW.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of W. & J. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to Instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 306 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. until the election. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

A LOAN OF $2,500 WANTED IMMEDIately; extra and satisfactory interest will be paid; the best of security will be given; agents need not answer. Address CONTRACTOR, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (47,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to N. M. G., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

A WIDOWER OF MIDDLE AGE, WITHOUT family, in good circumstances, well educated and highly respectable, wishes to form a matrimonial alliance with a lady of good social position, of undoubted integrity, tolerably good looking, and having some pecuniary means. The latter would remain under her own control. Any lady fulfilling these conditions and replying in sincerity will meet with the most respectful and honorable attention. Address EDWARD ENFIELD, New-York City, Station D, Bible House.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 6 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Flies.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz. Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

A B. Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorised to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 39 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, October 18, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard. Payment to be made at this station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT EMILY, now running as a passenger boat on the Harlem River. Apply at office, Harlem.

MEDICAL.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

LANMAN & KEMP,

WHOLESALE EXPORT DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS of EAST INDIA and MEDITERRANEAN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Water-st., and No. 19 Old-slip, NEW-YORK.

Special attention paid to the execution of Drug orders for the markets of
CUBA, MEXICO, WEST INDIES,
AND
SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA,
For which their long experience gives them unrivaled facilities.

LANMAN & KEMP
Are the Sole Proprietors of
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Of which superior Perfume they have always a stock on hand.

Correspondence may be addressed in the Spanish, English, French, German or Portuguese languages.
D. T. LANMAN. GEORGE KEMP.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiva capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

EYE, EAR AND LUNG INFIRMARY.—THE most hopeless cases of deafness, blindness, consumption, bronchitis, catarrh and chronic diseases, speedily cured by Dr. GRAVES, Specialist. Consultation free. No. 609 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Windrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-8mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERS' STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP—Viz.: shelving counters, scales, awning, wagon, harness, &c., including a small stock of groceries. Store well located, being a corner store, on one of the leading avenues. Lease for three or five years at a low rent. Only a few hundred dollars required. Apply to J. W. GILLIES, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $1,000 TO $3,000, in an established cash business, less affected by the times than almost any other. Can make $100,000 in the next ten years, without risk. Call on or address J. T. JENSON, with postage stamp, from 12 to 2, at Belmont Hotel.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE—A boot and shoe store, in one of the best locations in 6th-av., now doing a good business. A large discount will be made for cash, and satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at the store No. 457 6th-av.

JOB-PRINTING BUSINESS FOR SALE—Located in New-York City; established 12 years; good run of cash work; furnished with plenty of the best material. Terms—one-third cash, balance real estate. Address S. S., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS DRINKing and lunch saloon at No. 98 Wall-st., doing a good business. The only reason for selling is that the owner has other business to attend to.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

MR. FRED. HENSLER, OF THE ACADemy of Music, desires to announce that he has resumed his regular course of tuition in vocal music. In soliciting further engagements, he takes this opportunity of requesting the attendance of his present pupils, on their respective days and hours, as usual, at Chickering's Rooms, No. 694 Broadway.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

WANTED—THREE SECOND-HAND PIANOS, for which the cash will be paid, by E. A. DAGGETT, No. 481 Broadway.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID SCHOONer yacht, of 160 tons burden, nearly new, and in perfect order; is just coppered, and sails very fast. Good real estate would be taken in payment. Apply to JOHN M. MARTIN, No. 51 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.)

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. | SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, for landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, viz.: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On MONDAY.....Oct. 21 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW UNITED States Mail Steamship COSMOPOLITAN, A. C. CROOKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely. All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage. For freight or passage apply to JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 93 West-st., or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst. A steamboat will ply between the Cmpany's wharf at Jersey City and the Asia from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AFRICA will sail 6th November. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office. O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 202 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY A. W. KENNEDY, Notary, No. 163 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:

7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.

LEAVE FLUSHING:

6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.

Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD is, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Otisville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Engagement near New-Orleans.

The Vincennes and not the Preble Reported Sunk.

Rebel Details of the Conflict on Santa Rosa Island.

The Reported Departure of the Nashville Contradicted.

A copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 15 has been received in Philadelphia. We extract the following items and dispatches:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 14.

The expedition under Commander HOLLINS, consisted of the *Manassas*, the iron-clad marine battering-ram, with one 64-pounder Dahlgren gun; the steamer *Calhoun*, (the flag ship,) with one 24-pounder and two 8 pounder Dahlgren guns; the steamer *Ivey*, with an eight-inch 32-pounder, rifled; the steamer *Jackson*, with two eight-inch columbiads; the steamer *McRea*, with a 74-pounder, mounted on a pivot—four six-inch columbiads, and a 24-pounder, rifled; the steamer *Tuscarora*, with one eight-inch columbiad, and a 31-pounder, rifled, and the cutter *Pickens*, with an eight-inch columbiad and four 24-pounder carronades.

The blockaders had the *Richmond*, *Vincennes*. *Preble*, *Water Witch* and the schooner *Joseph H. Toone*—in all 53 guns.

On Friday night last our fleet started from Fort Jackson, the *Manassas* leading the way. The night was intensely dark, and the *Manassas* ran into a vessel, striking her near the bow, and cutting into her upwards of twenty feet. Appalling shrieks were heard about the doomed ship; signal rockets were fired; the enemy beat to quarters, and a perfect iron hail fell upon and around the *Manassas*, during which her machinery became deranged. The *Tuscarora* and the *Watson* came up with five barges which had been cut loose and set adrift on the stream.

When the morning came, our fleet commenced to pursue the retreating enemy, and a heavy cannonading began, which lasted till 8 o'clock. Several shots struck the *Richmond*. The shots from the Yankees were badly aimed, as they did not touch one of our vessels. When the firing ended, the fleet returned to the city, with the prize schooner *Joseph H. Toone*, loaded with coal, and which had been deserted during the night. A large quantity of lumber, which had been intended for the construction of a fortification at the head of the Passes, was burned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 14.

The prizes captured were the *Joseph H. Toone*, and launch belonging to the Federal steamer *Richmond*, which latter was laden with cutlasses.

The vessel sunk was not the *Preble*, but the *Vincennes*.

Three vessels of our expedition arrived on Saturday night.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* furnishes the following:

CAMP STEVENS, PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 9, 1861.

At length we have had an opportunity of being relieved from our state of "masterly inactivity," and of measuring arms with the enemy near this place.

During last night, an expedition, composed of detachments of several Confederate companies and regiments, set out for Santa Rosa Island, for the purpose of breaking up the encampment of the notorious BILLY WILSON and his celebrated Fire Zouaves, who had taken a position on the Island.

Early in the evening Col. JACKSON visited our camp and informed us that he required one hundred and fifty from our regiment (the Fifth Georgia,) to perform a very important service—twenty-seven from the Clinch Rifles, and nineteen from the Irish Volunteers. Every man who was willing to volunteer was requested to shoulder arms—and every man came to a shoulder. The Captains of the companies were then requested to pick out the required number—which was done.

They were taken from the Clinch Rifles, Irish Volunteers, Cuthbert Rifles and McDuffie Rifles, and were under command of Lieut. HALLONQUIST, formerly of the United States Army. Lieut. DAY, of the Clinch Rifles, being the junior officer, was on the left, but that wing arrived too late to take part in the action.

Col. JACKSON accompanied the expedition, and the entire force, which consisted of about twelve hundred men, was under command of Gen. ANDERSON.

About 2 o'clock this morning, we landed on the Island, and marched about five miles through the enemy's lines, and into his camp, which we completely destroyed, burning up his tents, &c., and killing his sentinels as we proceeded.

The Zouaves were taken almost completely by surprise, but as soon as they recovered, fought desperately; at times, however, they acted rather cowardly; but, upon the whole, gave us some pretty warm work. We finally succeeded in driving them into Fort Pickens, killing quite a number of them, taking some thirty or forty prisoners and a lot of camp equipage and other trophies.

Some of our men have brought away money, hats, caps, guns, swords, pistols, and pieces of BILLY'S standard.

Our men acted with great coolness and bravery, and, having accomplished the object of our mission, we returned to the main land. As we did so, we found that the balance of the regiment was advancing to reinforce us, but finding us coming back, they also returned to the camp.

Our loss has been very severe. Among the killed are Lieut. L. A. NELMS, of the McDuffie Rifles, of Warrenton, and aid to Col. JACKSON; JOSEPH H. ADAMS and FRED. COOKE, of the Clinch Rifles; and J. STANTON, of the Irish Volunteers.

Among the wounded are the following; N. RICE, of the Clinch Rifles, shot in the arm; WM. H. SMITH, of the same company, shot in the shoulder; J. H. HARRIS, of the same company, shot on the right ear.

I will send you the casualities in the Irish Volunteers as soon as I can obtain them. They have one killed and two wounded. The Clinch Rifles, Irish Volunteers, and McDuffie Rifles, faced the front all the time.

JAMES GORMAN, one of the Volunteers, captured one prisoner; J. S. HARRIS, of the Clinch Rifles, is set down for two of ABE'S dead men, and several others for the same, and for burning the enemy's camp and provender. The man who shot NELMS was also made to bite the dust by one of our men.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the officers and men; and the only regret is that some of our men were taken prisoners by the enemy. Such is the fate of war, and we must expect, while often successful, to have the cup of victory dashed with the bitters of adversity. Yours, truly, GEORGIA.

The following extracts are from private letters received from volunteers at Pensacola:

"We killed about one hundred of them, and lost heavily in killed and wounded on our side, but I do not know the exact number. We also took some thirty or forty prisoners.

One of our men got $340 in cash. WM. E. MCCOY took a gun from one of the enemy, another took the Zouave Major's hat; others took coats, hats, caps, swords, a fine pair of navy pistols. One of our men captured a fine German silver horn.

BEN. BOLT, son of Judge BOLT, is missing. We think he has been taken prisoner.

The whole regiment was anxious to participate, and were about crossing over to the island this morning, when they met the expedition returning and all came back together. M."

We set out, and before daylight were landed on Santa Rosa Island, among BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves, away below, and marched five miles, fighting several battles before we got off the island—losing several men from the regiment. * * * I never did see as calm a set of men in my life as last night. We killed the Federal sentinels all the way up, and took the enemy by surprise. I was by Gen. ANDERSON'S side, and fired, by his orders, more than a dozen tents—among them the commissariat; we also burnt up two hundred barrels of flour, several bales of hay, and many other articles.

I killed two of ABE'S men and took two prisoners, while burning the camp. JIM GORMAN, of the Irish Volunteers, took one. BARNEY HANEY is a bruiser, and Lieut. JOSEPH CUMMINGS is as good a man as you'll want to find. Gen. ANDERSON goes in for destroying rather than killing. By mistake we had some of our men killed by their comrades.

We laid down to fire, and many times the sand flew in our faces by the balls striking the ground. I claim the honor of killing the man that killed NELMS. Two of us fired at the same time, but I am satisfied that my shot took effect. J. H."

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Pensacola *Observer* was received on the 14th inst., at Augusta, Ga. A dispatch says: "The *Observer* contains the correspondence between Col. BROWN, in command at Fort Pickens, and Gen. BRAGG, commander of the Confederate forces at Pensacola, relative to the hospital at the Navy-yard. Col. BROWN says he notices a large yellow flag on the building in the line of his batteries, and says it may be used as a protection for the Confederate troops; and gives notice to Gen. BRAGG to have all the women, children and sick removed.

Gen. BRAGG replies that the building now used as a hospital has always been used as such, and he intends to continue to use it for that purpose. He will respect Col. BROWN'S hospital, even though the Federal guns are directed to the destruction of the Confederate hospital. Gen. BRAGG says he will hold Col. BROWN responsible before the world for any injury to his hospital.

The fleet off Santa Rosa consists of three frigates and a small steamer.

ESCAPED.

PENSACOLA, Sunday, Oct. 13.

A party, consisting of Capt. BUTLER and wife, Mr. PACKARD and wife, and Mr. GILBERT LUTT, and probably others, escaped to Fort Pickens on Friday evening last, under false pretences.

The United States vessels off here have their colors at half-mast.

THE NASHVILLE.

The *Enquirer* has the following important paragraph: "Some of our Southern exchanges announce the sailing from Charleston—and consequently the breaking of the blockade—of the Confederate States steamship *Nashville* for Europe, having on board Messrs MASON and SLIDELL, our Ministers to England and France. We have the very best authority for saying that the *Nashville* is still in Charleston harbor, and our Ministers did not sail in that vessel.

AN ESCAPED NEW-YORK SURGEON.

From the Washington Star.

Dr. S. H. BRADLEY, formerly of New-York State, but who has been in practice for some years at Montgomery, Ala., and who was at Bull Run in the capacity of Surgeon to the Second Alabama Regiment, has arrived in this city, having effected his escape from Dixie after a variety of unpleasant adventures.

He, as a Northern man, was not particularly satisfied with his location in the South after the war broke out, but had to "face the music" up to the time of the battle of Bull Run. On the afternoon of the 21st July he attempted to escape to the Federal lines, but was detected by the Confederates, and was handcuffed and ironed, and sent to Montgomery, where he was kept confined in jail until the 25th of September, when he was released. He then made his way to New-Orleans as the most favorable route for an exodus from rattlesnakedom.

Business at New-Orleans (October 1) was perfectly stagnant, but there was considerable activity in the way of preparing defences for New-Orleans against Federal invasion. Guns were being mounted on all the defensible positions of the city. Four 32-pounders had been planted upon the top of the Custom-House, which building commands the river for a considerable distance. Twelve-pounders had been placed upon the levee and upon the tops of such buildings as were deemed strong enough to stand the concussion of being fired from. A number of light-draft gunboats had been placed upon Lake Pontchartrain to repel any attack from that direction.

Edibles and articles of clothing were getting up to a big figure in the way of prices. French cassimere pantaloons sold for $10, about double their price in New-York, and other articles of wear in proportion. Fresh beef was from forty cents to fifty cents per pound; beefsteak fifty cents, and tough at that. Flour was $10 per barrel. Sweet potatoes, however, were cheap enough, being obtainable in any quantity at five cents per bushel.

The planters were much dissatisfied with the refusal of the Confederate Government to allow their cotton access to a market. There was a large crop, but the planters declare they will let it rot in the fields before they will go to the expense of gathering it under the unsatisfactory conditions placed upon its sale through the mistaken policy of the Confederate authorities.

There is a difficulty about saving the cotton crop, also, on account of the want of bagging and rope to bag it with.

Our informant says it is an error that the Confederate currency passes readily in purchase of anything to be sold at the South, as reported. There is a discount of at least 30 per cent. on the Confederate paper trash, and for many kinds of goods the merchants take pains to specially advertise that nothing but cash will be taken. This article (cash) is, however, about as scarce there as hen's teeth.

On his way North, Dr. B. arrived at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 2d of October, and witnessed a grand review of the Confederate troops there by Gov. PETTUS. There were some 7,000 white soldiers and a number of negro regiments! The soldiers were pretty well armed, but poorly clad. At Huntsville, Alabama, there was an encampment of some twenty regiments of Confederate soldiers. At Nashville there was quite a force acting as a Home Guard for the defence of that place. Ex-Senator HENRY S. FOOTE was at Nashville, and a violent, loud-mouthed Secessionist. Ex-Gov. WILLIAM BROWN was also at Nashville. Though avowedly secesh, he was believed not to be particularly sound on the Confederate goose, and to really indulge hankerings after the good old Union. At Gallatina, 18 miles from Nashville, there was a large force of cavalry under a Nashville lawyer by the name of EWING.

The talk among the rebels there was generally about an expected advance upon Paducah.

At Bowling Green, Ky., our informant found Gen. BUCKNER with some 3,000 men, well armed, and comfortably clad in Kentucky jeans.

Senator BRECKINRIDGE was three miles bevond, (towards Louisville,) with 7,000 men, well armed, clothed and shod. Col. ALBERT RUST, of Arkansas, (ex-member of Congress,) was with him as Colonel of the Fifth Arkansas Regiment.

On his way, Dr. B. encountered the famous fighting Bishop, Gen. POLK, on his way to the seat of war with his troops. POLK is a rigid disciplinarian, and sits up o' nights to perfect himself in military tactics.

At Montgomery, Ala., the Confederates fired cannon and had fireworks and a torch-light procession on hearing of the death of Gen. LYON.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

THE DEATH OF CALVIN HUSON.

The *Enquirer* says: "CALVIN HUSON, Esq., one of the civilians captured at the batile of Manassas, died yesterday morning of typhoid fever, at the residence of one of our citizens, to which he was carried several days ago, with the consent of Gen. WINDER. Mr. HUSON had been ill since early in September, and received every necessary attention, not only from the prison authorities, but from Mr. ELY, also a prisoner, whose competitor he was as the Democratic candidate for the United States Congress from the Rochester District.

Mr. HUSON was formerly Prosecuting Attorney for Rochester, and married a niece of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. His remains will be interred at Hollywood Cemetery this afternoon."

THE AFFAIR AT CHINCOTEAGUE.

The Norfolk *Daybook* of Oct. 14, says:

"We learn that an unsuccessful attempt was made last Friday week, by a party of Federals, to land a force at Chincoteague, on the Eastern Shore, for the purpose of destroying a vessel on the stocks that was nearly completed. They came up in the steamboat, and a portion of them effected a landing, but they found to their cost that a force had gathered there to give them a welcome.

Capt. FLETCHER, a militia officer in that vicinity, had gathered some of his boys, with their duck-guns and fowling-pieces, and with these means they attacked the Vandals, who sought shelter in the ship-yard, behind the frame of the vessel. But, notwithstanding this, they were so roughly handled by the Eastern Shoremen, that fifteen of them came in for their allotment of land in Virginia, besides a considerable number carried off from the scene of action wounded. They were finally driven off, and effected their escape to the steamer, amidst a shower of balls from Capt. FLETCHER'S men, who then determined to burn the vessel themselves, and did so accordingly."

ITEMS.

Under its local head, the *Enquirer* contains the following items:

Quite a number of those useful and ornamental articles of national housekeeping Big Guns, were yesterday being conveyed from the Richmond and Danville depot to a point in the upper section of the city. Some persons pretend to believe that these frequent movements of artillery are intended to affect ultimately the peace of mind of the Yankees, but they are, of course, prejudiced in their opinions.

Twelve Yankee prisoners, members of the Eleventh New-York (Zouave) Regiment were yesterday brought to this city by the York River railroad, from the Peninsula. They were captured on Saturday last, while on a foraging expedition. The prisoners, who are said to belong to Ellsworth's Zouaves, are, perhaps, the most villainous and rascally-looking soldiers ever offered as food for gunpowder. They were properly secured.

Judge MONROE, late of Kentucky, has reached our city, and is quartered at the Spotswood House. The venerable Judge is lineally related to the eminent statesman of that name.

We have been requested to state that the *original* underground railroad to Maryland has resumed its trips, with every prospect of uninterrupted success. It will run tri-weekly.

Gen. WISE, we regret to say, is considered to be growing worse. His condition is now regarded as critical indeed.

Col. GORGAS, of the Ordnance Department, has called for the delivery of saltpetre at various points, for which thirty-five cents per pound will be paid.

POSITION OF THE REBELS.

The Washington *Star* doubts the statement that the rebel army has fallen back to the south bank of the Rappahannock, for the following reasons:

Because the line of the Rappahannock from Fredericksburgh to the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, is by no means so defensible as their present line, Occoquan River and its head—Bull Run to the Bull Run mountain, (back of Sudley Church,) the spur of the Blue Ridge nearest to Washington.

This last (Bull Run) line embraces fewest fords, has precipitous banks, is densely wooded, and is bounded on both sides by a very broken topography. The line of the Rappahannock River, on the other hand, abounds in shallow and accessible fords, is skirted almost everywhere with firm, cleared and wide flats or low grounds, with adjoining cleared table ground of but comparatively slight and remarkably-level elevation. From Manassas Junction to the Rappahannock River the country is level, and destitute of wood, having been long in cultivation. Artillery can travel almost anywhere over the fields and branches between Manassas Junction and the Rappahannock between lines drawn ten miles above and ten miles below the route of the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

Wherever between those lines Gen. MCCLELLAN may elect to cross the Rappahannock, he will find a convenient crossing-place perhaps within a hundred yards. That is, if he carries along a supply of wire rope sufficient to make six or eight cords of a hundred or a hundred and fifty yards long, and plank enough to cover a temporary army bridge of that length. His engineers can put up such a bridge perhaps in an hour.

Back of the Rappahannock, for at least ten miles, the country continues as level and cleared as between the Junction and the river. Afterwards it becomes a rolling country, far less precipitous and far less wooded than between the Potomac and Manassas Junction. That is, until Gordonsville, the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and the Central (Valley) Railroad, is reached. From thence to Richmond, (following the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad,) the country becomes gradually level, and is comparatively heavily timbered.

Under these circumstances, we are very sure that if JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD find their present line, with Manassas Junction for its base, untenable, they will not venture to make a serious stand on the south bank of the Rappahannock, perhaps, naturally, the least defensible line they could select between Washington and Richmond.

THE FIGHT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

On the morning of the 16th inst., at 8½ o'clock, Col. JOHN W. GEARY, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and about four hundred men, composed of fractions of Companies A, D, F and G, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania; C, I and K, Thirteenth Massachusetts; A, C and H, Third Wisconsin, aided by two "amateurs," (Judge DANIEL MCCOOK and BENJAMIN G. OWENS, of Illinois,) were attacked by twenty-five hundred or more of the rebels, including the celebrated cavalry regiment of Col. ASHBY. The rebels had six pieces of artillery—four of them upon Loudon Heights south, and two upon Bolivar Heights west, upon the Charleston road, midway between the Potomac and the Shenandoah rivers, and a mile and a half back of the Ferry. The rebels first drove in our pickets from Bolivar Heights, and then began a cross-fire upon us, which lasted for several hours. Their cavalry charged into Bolivar, but were driven back by the Third Wisconsin boys, aided by shells from Capt. TOMPKINS' battery, which was upon the Maryland Heights, east of the Ferry.

Two Wisconsin companies, led by Capt. HENRY BERTRAM, then made a desperate charge upon the enemy's guns and took a 32-pound columbiad, but were driven back by a cavalry charge and heavy firing, from the vicinity of Smallwood's woods. Shell then fell around us thick as hail, and making a noise over us about like a train of cars when crossing a bridge. Capt. TOMPKINS at this time turned his guns upon Loudon Heights, silenced all their guns there, and scattered the enemy, who were seen in great numbers. Two rebel guns upon Bolivar Heights kept up a constant fire with shell and cannister until about 5 P. M., and our men were gradually advancing upon them under cover of the houses, breaking down the fences as they went to the west end of the town, when Lieut. MARTIN, with a piece of artillery, belonging to the Ninth New-York Regiment, came to our aid, and fired upon the enemy with terrible effect, advancing at intervals, accompanied by Col. GEARY in person, the men flanking right and left considerably in advance of the piece, and deploying obliquely.

The Wisconsin men, commanded by Capt. H. BERTRAM, were on the left; the Massechusetts men, under Lieut. JACKSON, a Pennsylvania company, and one of the "Amateurs," composed the right wing. Col. GEARY, Judge MCCOOK and the balance of the Pennsylvanians were in the centre. Our brave band, with a universal shout for the Union, stormed the heights of Bolivar, drove the enemy in the wildest confusion from Smallwood's woods, recaptured the 32-pounder and two ammunition wagons, disabled several of the enemy's horses, took four prisoners, including Chaplain "BILLY NORTH," of Jefferson County, Va. The rebel Colonel's cap was among the trophies; he was shot from his horse, but remounted and made his escape. The rebels could not stand the fire of our artillery and Enfield rifles, so they fled to the woods, near Halltown, and began shelling us with the only remaining available gun they had left; but our shells soon silenced it, one of them striking the rebel caison, caused a great explosion. When we reached the heights, we found the axle of the "new convert" considerably damaged by a shell, and also found that the rebels had used great industry during the day by making extensive additions to our works there, from which they had driven our pickets in the morning.

The rebels disgraced themselves more than ever by taking off the clothing, rifling the pockets, and then running their bayonets through the Federal killed.

A team of a dozen horses was brought up from the Ferry with remarkable expedition, and the big gun was conveyed across the river, placed in position commanding Harper's Ferry and the mouth of the Shenandoah, and was there, by one of the "amateurs," named "The New Convert to the Union." As the gun moved down the street towards the Maryland side, we met Maj. TINDALE and Adjutant FLYNN, with a reinforcement of five companies, to wit: B, C, I, K and M, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, who had just arrived from Point of Rocks. The cheering of these troops was most vociferous; and the Virginia ladies of the place gave strong proof of their love for the Union by waving their handkerchiefs and joining in the general jubilee. About 5 P. M., one or two other cannon of the New-York Ninth crossed the river, ascended Bolivar Heights, and the woods in the direction of Halltown, as well as Loudoun Heights, were completely shelled, but with no reply.

Our loss was four killed and eight wounded; theirs must have been very heavy, as they have had all the wagons of the neighborhood busy in hauling off the slain. Two wagons were seen full of the killed. Their Chaplain admitted their loss to be very heavy, and much blood was found upon the hill from which they were driven.

Col. GEARY displayed much skill and great bravery during the whole of the engagement.

This was my first day upon the battle-field, and my venerable friend Judge MCCOOK fully sustained the high reputation of "the McCook fighting family." This was not a "Bull Run," but a *rebel-run* affair. The rebel Colonel during the next day sent down a flag of truce, offering to exchange the only prisoner they took—a Pennsylvania Corporal—for the Chaplain. A few of their cavalry also appeared back of Bolivar, but were promptly shelled and dispersed by the Rhode Island Battery.

Great praise is due the surgeons of the Third Wisconsin and Thirteenth Massachusetts for skill and attention to the wounded, and to Corporal MYERS, of Company A, Third Wisconsin, for efficient aid in bringing the captured gun off the field.

GEARY was ordered by Major-Gen. BANKS to cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, in order that he might capture a large quantity of wheat, most of which was stored in a mill belonging to a gentleman by the name of HERR. The order aforesaid was obeyed, and twenty thousand bushels of wheat was taken. The object of the mission was accomplished before the battle began.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

IMPORTANT ORDERS PROMULGATED.

In consequence of commanders of regiments having failed to make returns of their commands three times a month, viz., on the 10th, 20th and last days, the annexed General Order has been published relative to it:

"Officers commanding regiments, brigades, divisions, armies in the field, and military departments, whether of the regular army or the volunteers, are reminded of the Article of War and of the regulation, which make it their duty to remit, in the beginning of every month, to this office, an exact return of the troops under their command. Blanks in profusion have been distributed for the purpose, and there can, therefore, be no excuse for the persistent manner in which this duty has been ignored. Hereafter it must be fulfilled, and punctually. All returns, now due, will be immediately made up and forwarded, and from this day forth, brigade commanders will see to it, that the 19th Article of War is rigidly enforced.

By order of Adjutant-General L. THOMAS.

A HANDSOME PRESENT TO MAJOR MINTON.

It will be remembered that some time ago Major D. C. MINTON, of the New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., while at Munson's Hill on a skirmishing expedition, shot a rebel officer. Of what rank the rebel was it has never been determined, but the insurgents' flags were at once put at half-mast. For Major MINTON'S bravery on that occasion, his fellow citizens have determined upon presenting him with a medal. It is of solid gold, weighs nearly four ounces, and is worth upwards of one hundred and fifty dollars. Inscribed on the front of the medal are the words, "Presented to Major D. C. MINTON, by citizens of New-York, for bravery in the field. October, 1861." On the reverse are the United States coat of arms, with the words "Munson's Hill" inscribed over it; underneath is the date, "Virginia, September 30, 1861." On the edge of the medal is the Major's name, with the number of the regiment he belongs to. The medal was manufactured by Messrs. ROBERT RAIT & Co., No. 260 Broadway, and does great credit to their skill in manufacturing.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Yesterday Col. SACKETT received orders to forward, as soon as possible, the Clinton Rifles, commanded by Col. CONE, to Washington. It is supposed that on Wednesday the regiment will be in readiness to leave.

A NEW REGULATION FOR RECRUITING OFFICES.

All officers going to different points in the State will, henceforth, be allowed free passes to their different destinations. The ten cents per mile, however, that has hitherto been allowed them for transportation will be at once discontinued, and all who have received the same since the issuing of this new order will at once have to refund it.

THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

The following orders have been issued by Adj.-Gen. THOMAS relative to the system of allotment:

1st. The assignment of pay made by volunteers in behalf of their families, will be made on a separate roll, similar to a form furnished to be executed under the supervision of the Captain or immediate command of the recruit at the time of enlisting, or of the soldier in camp.

2d. When completed, the allotment roll is to be transmitted to the Paymaster-General, by whom the deductions will be made on each subsequent pay roll, and the aggregate amount of each company's assignment will be transmitted by him to the distribution named in the roll, together with a copy of the roll.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEOPLE'S ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

To-day this regiment, Col. S. W. STRYKER, will arrive in this City, on its way to the seat of war. It left Albany yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, and is expected to land at Fourteenth-street at about 10 o'clock this morning. After marching through the City, and partaking of dinner at the Park Barracks, the regiment will proceed to Jersey City and take cars for Washington.

MEETING TO ASSIST THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Col. Meagher's Statement---Appointment of a Committee to Collect Funds.

A number of Irish mercantile and other gentlemen assembled last evening in Room No. 14, in the Astor House, to devise the best ways and means of advancing the organization of the Irish Brigade, now enlisting for service in the South.

The following circular call, which was widely distributed for a few days previous to the meeting, may explain the intent of the conference:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1861.

SIR: It is the opinion of the officers engaged in raising the Irish Brigade, for the service of the United States, that they would be greatly aided in their efforts by the cooperation of a Committee of Civilians.

The undersigned, therefore, by the request of several of the officers, invite you to meet them, and Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, on Monday evening next, 21st inst., at the Astor House, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to confer together, and take such measures as may be thought advisable. Your obedient servants,

JOSEPH STUART,	ANDREW CARRIGAN,
DANIEL DEVLIN,	WILLIAM WATSON,
RICHARD BELL,	JOHN T. DOYLE,
CHARLES P. DALY,	JOHN SAVAGE,
JAMES T. BRADY,	EDWARD C. DONNELLY.

About 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Judge DALY, who proposed for Chairman RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., which nomination was cordially approved. JOHN T. DOYLE, Esq., was then named and accepted as Secretary.

After announcing the purpose of the meeting Mr. O'GORMAN requested the Secretary to read aloud the circular given above. This having been done, Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was, on the suggestion of Judge DALY, invited to make an exposition of the progress of the Irish Brigade, its present *status*, its prospects and its wants.

In compliance with the invitation of the Chair, Col. MEAGHER hereupon proceeded to say that, like a true Irish echo, he would take up the last word Judge DALY had uttered, and first relate the *wants* of the Brigade, but would do so, not merely in accordance with the laws of echo, but because these wants formed the most pressing subject of consideration. He added, that as Col. NUGENT, of the First Regiment; Col. BAKER, of the Fourth; Major QUINLAN, and other officers of the Brigade were present, he would look to them for correction should any of his statements fall short of the mark. In organizing a Brigade like the one under consideration, there were many expenses which neither Congress nor the State Legislature had thought of, or if they had remembered, had not, at least, provided for. When the call of the President was first issued, in April last, the people acted spontaneously and by the impulse of enthusiasm, but now, the process of enlistment had become rather a slow and laborious movement, not from any lack of patriotism in the masses, but because a vast number of those likely to enlist were deterred by a natural anxiety for the care of their families. Even the three months' men who served in Washington had suffered greatly in this respect. Their families had not been adequately provided for; but a great number of them had been left without support by the absence of the men. This the speaker took to be the chief source of the slackness in enlisting that prevails among the Irish-born citizens, and to obviate the difficulty it was necessary that a fund should be immediately provided to aid the families of the soldiers between the time of their enlistment and going into camp and the time of their actual muster into service and right to claim their pay. In the first excitement of the war, regiments were formed at once and rushed off to action. The Sixty-ninth received marching orders on Saturday night, and were off on Tuesday morning. Hence, their pay commenced immediately. But now the recruits go into camp with from one month to six weeks to transpire before they are entitled to the distribution of the relief which the letter of the ordinance of the Common Council provides.

Men, on going to Fort Schuyler, where the brigade is now stationed, are told on presenting a certificate to the Chairman of the Ward Relief Committee, that nothing can be given until the regiment goes to the seat of war. Then, so strict is the discipline at Fort Schuyler, that the men might as well be with Col. WILSON on Santa Rosa Island, as at the former place, for all the opportunity they have of going to the City and engaging in any work to assist their families while the regiment is organizing. Hence it is exceedingly difficult to govern the men and to restrain them within the fort,—and that circumstance all will confess to be a very serious affair. Col. MEAGHER hoped, therefore, that the ordinance of the Common Council would be modified, and, in fact, had received intimation which led him to believe that to-morrow night will bring the good news that it had been changed so that soldiers' families might begin to receive pay as soon as the men enlist and go into camp.

The expense of recruiting officers was another consideration. They had to provide tents, with flags, drums, and the other artifices and seductions of his business, at his own expense. Col. MEAGHER had yesterday seen a fine young fellow belonging to the Fourth Regiment, who had been obliged to pay $3 per week for a tent, and in that manner has disbursed $25 already. It is precisely the most talented and energetic officer who is least able, usually, to support this outlay, for many who have higher distinction and better means, are negligent, and others fall into that fatal indolence, which is the disease of merit. If the recruiting officer goes to Utica, he provides blanks for himself and his recruits, but it is only the transportation hither that is paid. If he goes to Buffalo, there is no money for a breakfast or a dinner, and the recruits have to be maintained at his expense until they can be forwarded. Here, they can be taken at once to the Park Barracks. He (Col. MEAGHER) had been obliged to advance money from his own pocket, which he had got together by lectures, &c., to aid many of these officers. To Col. BAKER, who is recruiting for the Fourth Regiment of the Brigade, and, in fact, for the whole of the latter, he had sent $150, besides considerable sums to the officers in Boston. He held in his possession notes, &c., for $900 and more. He would readily spend $10,000 if he had it, nor would he look for reimbursements, but this was beyond his power.

Another difficulty was that officers had to provide their own uniforms. The cost of a uniform, including sash and sword, was $85, the sword alone, if good, being worth $20. Government, while requiring the uniform, does nothing toward this expense, and yet a proper uniform is necessary to produce the proper moral effect upon the men. This Col. NUGENT could corroborate.

The next expense was for proper music. Government provides in addition to the regular number of privates in a regiment only 25 musicians on privates' pay. It was exceedingly difficult, at any time, to get trained musicians for military service, but now, when all the best had been carried away, and, as it were, mortgaged to the various regiments, a good musician cannot be procured for less than $45 per month. Nothing so greatly conduces to inspire cheerfulness and energy in the troops as good music. Its moral effects are of the first importance. The march from Fort Corcoran to Fairfax Court-house would have been much less fatiguing had the Sixty-ninth been well provided in that respect. They saw the Seventy-ninth, under Col. CAMERON, sweep by them with their fine band. At Fort Corcoran, the men, after working in the trenches, would throw themselves back with pipes in their mouths to stupify themselves instead of feeling the refreshment which a good band would have communicated to them, either on or off duty. A drum corps was the next requirement. As matters now were, the drum corps was not provided by Government, and being organized along with the regiment, it was always behind the regiment's wants, where it should properly be in advance in the service of the drill. The Colonel had been obliged to hire eight drums last week, at twenty-five cents rent per drum, and five dollars security for each, to guarantee it against having its head or its sides knocked in.

Col. MEAGHER, after continuing his remarks in a strain of mingled seriousness and humor, concluded by stating that it was now desired that a committee of staunch, solvent and reliable civilians, sympathizing with the objects of the Brigade, should be appointed to collect funds and honor the draft of the officers upon them for these necessary expenses. Armies cannot be raised in any war without money. Even in the holiest of wars, the Revolution, there had been mutinous emotion, owing to the want of shoes and clothes. Col. MEAGHER then alluded to malicious attempts to thwart the organization of the Brigade, and heped that they would not be allowed to succeed in defeating an object which would reflect lustre upon the National army and the National cause.

On the inquiry of Mr. BELL, it was stated that the soldier's pay commenced upon enlistment, but was not paid over to him. It accumulated in his favor. No extra bounties were paid to any but recruiting officers. The number of men reported in the Brigade last week was 1,156, of whom 900 are in uniform; 500 more are on the road. At Philadelphia, Col. GALLAGHER, late cavalry instructor at Carlisle Barracks, had two squadrons of horse of 400 men, and was to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment. A company of Col. MULLIGAN'S men were coming from Chicago, and 40 or 50 from Pittsburgh—all young men, because Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, had positively prohibited the enlistment of married men.

After some further discussion, on motion of WM. L. COLE, Esq., a Committee of nine, to which Mr. O'GORMAN, the Chairman, was *ex officio* added, was appointed to devise a plan of organization and appoint Ward Committees of Collection, the Committee to consist of Messrs. Hon. Henry Hilton, Edward C. Donnelly, Stephen Philbin, Joseph Stuart, Richard Bell, William L. Cole, John T. Doyle, James O. Grady, Samuel Sloane, Richard O'Gorman.

The meeting then adjourned, to assemble again at the Astor House, at 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening next, Mr. RICHARD BELL to act as temporary Treasurer.

Obituary.

At their meeting on Saturday the Board of Supervisors, of Rochester, adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Calvin Huson, whose death at Richmond has already been announced. On the same day the members of the Monroe County Bar took similar action.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

THE LATE COL. ABEL SMITH.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Alderman FRANKS in the chair. The grading and paving of Willoughby-street, from Graham-street to Classon-avenue, was accepted. A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Western District Fire Department, asking for 8,000 feet of hose, was, together with a similar application from the Eastern District Department, for 4,000 feet of hose, referred to the Joint Fire Department Committee, with authority to purchase the same if, in their opinion, it is necessary. An extension of forty days was granted Mr. BRADSHAW, in which to complete his contract for regrading Fifth and Sixth avenues, Wyckoff and other streets in that vicinity. The matter of permitting the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to pave a portion of Hamilton-avenue, between Smith-street and Third-avenue, was referred to the Railroad Committee. The Mayor returned, without his approval, the resolution adopted on the 7th inst., directing the Comptroller to enter into contract with JAMES RODWELL for building a house for Hose Company No. 7, E. D., for the principal reason that there is no money in the Treasury for that purpose. A communication was received from Brig.-Gen. CROOKE, giving notice of the death of Col. ABEL SMITH, whereupon Alderman S. TAYLOR offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Common Council has heard with deep regret of this public bereavement, and desire to bear testimony to the high merit of deceased, and the lasting gratitude which the public owe him for his patriotic services in promptly repairing to the post of duty at his country's call, endearing his memory to our citizens and reflecting credit upon our city.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family and their relations our deep sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the flags on the City Hall be lowered at half-mast for three days in token of our public loss.

Resolved, That this Common Council attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and that they meet in this Chamber to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A. M., for that purpose.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to make suitable arrangements to attend the funeral of the deceased, and that $250 be appropriated to defray any expense incurred thereby, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Clerk to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted by unanimous consent, and the Chair appointed as a committee of arrangements, Aldermen S. Taylor, Kiehl and Lynch. The bids for constructing the Seventh Precinct Station-House were presented, opened and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Buildings, together with the Aldermain of the Seventeenth Ward; the proposal for erecting house for Hose Co. No. 2, E. D., were presented and laid on the table; the Mayor's veto on the appointing of truant officers was called up and referred to the counselor for his opinion on the legal points involved; the Aldermen of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards were authorized to agree upon a plan for heating the Sixth Ward Station-House, the expense not to exceed $350. Several reports on matters of minor importance were presented, when the Board adjourned for one week.

MURDER TRIAL.—PATRICK MCSHINNES was placed on trial, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, for the murder of JAMES HENRY, on the night of the 27th of May last. The deceased, accused and other parties, were at the corner of Front